

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE NO. 1955.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## PILLS AND POISON

Opium Pellets and Deadly Drugs  
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### HEALTH BOARD NOTIFIED

Complaints On Matters at Molokai.  
A Native Pastor's Statement.  
Milk Inspector Candidates.

Routine as well as extra or special business was handled with neatness and dispatch at the adjourned meeting of the National Board of Health yesterday. The members, etc., present were: President Smith, Secretary Wilcox, Dr. C. B. Wood, Dr. N. B. Emerson, C. A. Brown, D. L. Kellipio, Dr. W. W. Monsarrat, Dr. Campbell of Waimea, Kauai, Dr. Alvarez. The Executive Officer, Mr. Reynolds, is absent on Molokai.

Inspector Monsarrat reported that of the sheep and hogs killed during the past fortnight, all but one of two were free from liver disease, and that but few of the beehives were found to be troubled.

The veterinary further submitted that the stock in the dairy of Mrs. P. Neumann was free of even symptoms of tuberculosis.

The board voted to recommend that a license to practice medicine be issued by the Minister of Interior to Dr. Humphreys, partner of Dr. G. Herbert.

Applications for the proposed new position of milk inspector were received from Dr. Rowatt, Dr. Karr and J. A. McDonald. Ordered filed. Mr. Smith said that if the pure food bill, now in the House became a law, the inspector would be required to be a bacteriologist, chemist, physician and man of business and executive talent of the first order.

Miss McDonald's petition for a place as nurse at the proposed Lihue, Kauai, hospital, was read and will be acted upon later.

About 70,000 fish have been sold at the local market during the past two weeks. This information came from Mr. Kellipio.

Several complaints against Superintendent Feary have been received from Molokai. It is charged that he is dictatorial and arbitrary. Officer Reynolds reported on one case where there was a grievance against Feary, that the matter mentioned was something settled before Feary succeeded Ambrose Hutchinson.

Settlement people to the number of 13 protest against fence building.

The case of John Hauani, in prison at Kalaupapa, for conviction on the charge of opium carriage, was brought up again. It has been discovered that a number of names on a petition for Hauani's pardon were forgeries. However, Mr. Reynolds finds that it appears Hauani is being too severely punished and should be released. There was little if any evidence against the man and one of his accusers is now in jail for petty larceny. The board referred the whole matter to the Attorney General with the endorsement of the plea for pardon.

Rev. D. Kaal, a native pastor, tells the board that members of his flock are being solicited to become Catholic. In this complaint he is joined by another pastor. The board declines to enter "ecclesiastical discussion."

Mr. Turner asks the board if he can make some minor improvement to the Hilo hospital and have the building insured. Mr. Turner is instructed to proceed on his judgment.

The Hobron Drug Co wished to bid on supplying vaccine virus to the board. It was voted to advertise for tenders from the various drug establishments. Secretary Wilcox reported that the board at present had an excess supply.

Minister Cooper notified the board that the Interior Department could not condemn as unfit for residence certain low lying land until the preliminary steps required by law were taken by the Board of Health. There was quite a bit of conversation on President Smith's query "Is this place really unhealthy—unfit for human habitation?" The physicians could not make so sweeping a statement or charge. It was thought it would be best to proceed against such individuals as maintained nuisances. Action was deferred. In the meantime City Surveyor Dodge and Executive Officer Reynolds will be called into consultation.

Dr. Alvarez was authorized to send

for five carboys of formaline, a superior disinfectant new here, recommended by Dr. Wood and others.

Dr. Wood had been informed that Chinese pink and black pills imported were more pronounced and satisfactory in opium effect than has been supposed. On Kauai the pills are being sold in Chinese and Japanese stores everywhere. Nine-tenths of the purchasers are native Hawaiians. This is causing not a little distress and hardship among the natives. Dr. Wood suggested that full investigation be made. He was in favor of having the sale of these pills discontinued. Dr. Wood further cited that a Japanese shop keeper on Kauai had been found to have in his possession an extraordinary amount of violent poisons. This should be looked into carefully. There was great danger in a system which permitted an ignorant Asiatic store keeper to have on hand for sale large quantities of poison. The board will secure reliable information and will act.

President Smith reported that an act to prohibit the sprinkling of clothes by the standard Chinese method, was in course of preparation and would be introduced in the Legislature.

The board will make a trip to Molokai next month and a Legislative committee next week.

### SCHOOL MATTERS.

Business Transacted at a Board of Education Meeting.

A session of the Commissioners of Education was held yesterday afternoon. There were present the following: Mrs. Jordan, Inspector General Townsend, Deputy Inspector Gibson, Professor Alexander, W. A. Bowen, H. M. von Holt. In the absence of Minister Cooper, Professor Alexander took the chair.

Most of the time of the meeting was spent in discussion. There was not much business to be transacted.

The Committee on Finance, appointed at a special meeting held recently, handed in an extended report, recommending changes in the appropriations voted by the Legislature for the Department of Education. The report was adopted.

Professor Alexander read the report of the Committee on Lands and Buildings, which was adopted.

Mrs. A. Wood, a teacher who has served over 14 years under the department, was exempted from any further examinations as long as she remains connected with the Department of Education.

The resignation of Miss Boegli as teacher of French and German in the High School was accepted, to date from July 1. Miss Boegli will go to San Francisco. Members of the board expressed regret at losing the services of Miss Boegli, as she had proven a most efficient and painstaking teacher.

Board adjourned at 5 p. m.

### CABINET OPPOSE.

Committee Interviews Executive on Income Tax.

A committee for the House, consisting of Messrs. Paris, Gear and Pogue, had quite a conference with the Cabinet yesterday afternoon on the Income Tax act, now before the Representatives. The act was introduced by Mr. Robertson, being a re draft of the Winston bill of last session declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The Cabinet was asked squarely its opinion upon the proposed legislation and answered frankly. The Ministers are united in opposition to the act. They favor individually the principle of Income Tax, but do not believe its operation here now expedient, practicable or necessary. The chief points made against the act are the difficulty of the imposition or enforcement of its provisions, the fact that there is not pressing need for such additional revenue as might be secured and the further fact that it would appear unjust to add to the taxes now collected.

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry street, Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published here, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

J. B. Kerr states today that the balance of the fire goods have arrived and consists of new domestic white goods and lawns; gent's furnishings and ready made clothing. The millinery department is complete in all the latest novelties.

## RESOLUTION NOW

Friends of Annexation Look for  
Successful Issue.

### BACON HAS AMENDMENT READY

To Submit Question to Hawaiians.  
Davis Will Move to Lay  
on the Table.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate today ordered a favorable report on the joint resolution providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. This is an indication that the Senate committee has not abandoned its intention of making the islands a part of this Republic.

As to the success of the measure in the House, there is more room for a difference of opinion, but the Senate is willing that upon that body should be thrown the responsibility for the success or failure of the Administration's policy. If the question resolves itself into a struggle between Speaker Reed and the President there is very little doubt as to the outcome. The power of the Administration is vastly greater than that of the Speaker, and the Speaker would be crushed in his efforts to overrule the Executive.

Chairman Davis has indicated no time when he will call the joint resolution up, but as soon as the Senate calendar is clear of the appropriation bills that are pressing he will bring the resolution forward and press it for continued consideration. Several members of the committee with whom The Times reporter talked yesterday said that under no circumstances would they be willing to vote for an adjournment of Congress until the subject of the annexation of these islands had been disposed of. Many of the speeches that have been made in executive session will be repeated in open session. The injection of this subject into the business of the Senate will prolong the session of Congress, whatever plan may have been arranged by those who imagine they are in absolute control of the movements of Congress.

The text of the resolution providing for the annexation of the islands is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

Section 1. The Government of the Republic of Hawaii having in due form signified its consent, in the manner provided by its Constitution, to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government, or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto belonging.

Be it resolved and enacted, That the said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be and they are hereby annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that, all and singular, the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are hereby vested in the United States of America.

The resolution then adopts the language of the annexation treaty, beginning with the second paragraph of the second section and taking all the remainder of it, but does not cite it as a part of the treaty. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated by the third and last section for the purpose of carrying the resolution into effect, and this sum is made immediately available.

The report accompanying the resolution consists of 11 printed pages, much of which is made up of appendices of a statistical and historical nature. The report proper deals with the conditions in Hawaii and is treated by Chairman Davis, in an elaborate manner.

The report deals largely with the subject of the policy of annexation as applied to Hawaii, and the conditions more recently existing between Hawaii and the United States, indicating the manifest destiny of those islands as a part of the great Republic of the Western Hemisphere.

The most fatal blow that could be inflicted upon the people of the islands Mr. Davis says, would be the refusal of the United States to welcome them into the Union.

After discussing the various races in the islands, the report continues: "It is beyond question that as a factor in government the united white race is indispensable to the safety of the people of Hawaii, and they could not control the islands without the frequent presence, if not the constant attendance of the war ships of the United States and of the European powers. If these vessels were withdrawn for the period of a year civil strife and bloodshed would ensue and result in the rule of some white man as dictator. If during such a period a Japanese man-of-war was at Honolulu the result would be the capture of the islands by Japan or by filibusters from our Pacific coast. When the white race in

Hawaii is subjected to Kanaka rule these islands will fall into speedy ruin, unless some maritime power shall take immediate control of them."

Referring to the interest of Great Britain in the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Davis says: "It is no less than a blind confidence in the impossible, to assume that Great Britain has no special interest in Hawaii, when that is the only missing link in the cordon of fortresses which girdle the world. She still has and will ever have a most important use for dominion in Hawaii."

### TREATY HOPES.

Status of Hawaii in House Looks Improved.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—On every hand is the feeling among the friends of Hawaii that the resolution reported by Senator Davis yesterday will be passed by the Senate very quickly. Senator Pettigrew, who in the absence of Senator White is the principal opponent of annexation, said today that he did not believe there would be much more delay, even with appropriation bills coming in between, and that Hawaii has sufficient votes is certain.

The status of Hawaii in the House is believed to be greatly improved. Representative Dingley of Maine, the closest man to Speaker Reed, is now in favor of the passage of the treaty, and as Representative Henderson of Iowa and other lieutenants of the Speaker are on the same side, it is believed the vote will be made before Congress adjourns.

The Administration, it is acknowledged, will take an active part in this fight, and McKinley is believed to be a bigger man with the lower house than the Speaker.

### HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

A Vigorous Fight To Be Made on the Bacon Amendment.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—That a strong fight will be made on the Bacon amendment to the annexation resolution, which leaves the question to the vote of the people, was indicated today, when Senator Caffrey of Louisiana said he would make every effort to have the course of the proceedings the same in the case of Hawaii as in that of Texas. This will be bitterly contested by the annexationists.

It is still Davis' intention to move to lay the amendment on the table as soon as Senator Bacon concludes his speech in its support.

### TO QUESTION CUBAN.

He Will Be Asked Concerning the Hawaiian Annexation.

LONDON, March 21.—Sir James Ferguson, Conservative member for North-west Manchester, will ask George Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, tomorrow whether there is any truth in the accusations brought by the committee of the United States Senate against England with respect to Hawaii.

### Bacon's Amendment.

Call Office, Riggs House.  
Washington, March 21  
After the transaction of some routine business in the Senate today Bacon of Georgia introduced an amendment which he announced he would offer to the resolution providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. The amendment provides that the resolution shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of Hawaii and passed upon affirmatively by them. The amendment is the same that Bacon offered to the Hawaiian treaty and is still pending.

### PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION.

Last Wednesday in April Favored by Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today authorized a favorable report on the amendment to the Constitution of the United States introduced by Senator Hoar, changing the time of year for the expiration of the terms of the President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in Congress from March 4th until the last Wednesday in April. The change is made to take effect in 1901, and, if the amendment should be accepted by Congress and be ratified by a sufficient number of States, it would have the effect of extending the terms of President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart for almost two months.

The object of the amendment is to avoid the harsh weather which sometimes interferes with inauguration ceremonies when held on the 4th of March.

### Frosts in California.

The Chronicle of March 22, says: Frost again visited the interior of the State, Monday night and caused serious damage to the fruit crops. Dispatches indicate that the damage was most severe in the southern San Joaquin valley, where the thermometer fell to 18 degrees above zero. Around Visalia the fruit crop is almost ruined. In the vicinity of Stockton the cold was intense enough to cut down grain and still further reduce the harvest prospect.

### Cannot Leave Port Arthur.

PEKING, March 18.—The general opinion here is that it is impossible to disregard the persistent rumors circulating in well informed circles that Russia has abandoned her attempts to lease Port Arthur, but has not ceased her negotiations regarding Tientsin-Wan.

## STILL IN DOUBT

Administration Not Yet Informed  
of Inquiry Board's Report.

### THEY ARE PREPARING FOR WAR

United States Buys War Vessels to  
Avoid Being Caught Un-  
equipped.

KEY WEST, March 22.—Lieutenant-Commander Marix left Key West this afternoon on his way to Washington by the way of Miami, taking with him the report of the court of inquiry in the Maine disaster.

Commander Marix brought the report ashore from the Nashville today, and Rear-Admiral Sigsbee, with Marix, spent several hours in its further revision.

Before leaving Key West Commander Marix said nothing could be given out about the work of the court of inquiry or its findings. Personally, the commander said he was intensely relieved at completing his labors.

Lieutenants Jungen and Hood, Cadets Brownson and Boyd, Past Assistant Engineer Bowers, Assistant Engineer Morris and Carpenter Holmes of the Maine, left here today on the City of Key West for Miami. Gunner Hale will leave later. There are no commissioned officers of the Maine here.

Within the last few days a minority sentiment has been growing that the court has been unable to determine definitely the cause of the explosion. Still it is true that a majority hold to the conviction that the report will find and prove that the Maine was blown up intentionally.

The sending of the report today to Washington was an undramatic climax of weeks of waiting. Lieutenant-Commander Marix went aboard the Nashville early in the day and brought off the findings. After a prolonged conference with Rear Admiral Sigsbee, certain alterations were made and then read, Admiral Sigsbee affixing his signature of approval.

After luncheon Lieutenant-Commander Marix boarded the steamer City of Key West and sailed for Miami at 4:30 o'clock with the court's findings safely stored away in stateroom 15.

Lieutenant-Commander Marix, before leaving, was in a non-committal mood. He confined himself to saying that he was intensely glad to be through with the tedious work, and once more to be on the way north.

While the decision reached by the court is still a matter of surmise, perhaps some significance may be attached and conclusions drawn from a remark made by Admiral Sigsbee when he said to a correspondent: "The case of the Maine is most peculiar, perhaps the most peculiar which has ever occurred in the history of the world."

From the general tone of his remarks it might be inferred that the court findings do not definitely solve the mystery of the explosion.

### HORRORS MUST CEASE.

Cabinet Discussion Points to Such a Determination.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Cabinet meeting today lasted something over an hour and was devoted exclusively to the Spanish situation in general and to the forthcoming report of the Maine court of inquiry.

The tone of the discussion was very firm and determined that there must come an end to the present state of affairs in Cuba. Secretary Long authorized the statement that the understanding before the Cabinet was that the report would reach Washington next Thursday or Friday, that it was very voluminous and that the publication and transmission to Congress would not occur until next Monday or Tuesday as the President would require that much time to give the document the mature consideration which its momentous character required.

Other Cabinet officers stated that the general plan included the sending of a Presidential message along with the report, stating that Spain had been called upon to make suitable response to the case presented by the court of inquiry.

### NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

Bill as Reported Carries Total of \$35,669,054.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The naval appropriation bill as reported to the House today carries a total of \$35,669,054, an increase over last year of \$2,764,022, and over the current estimates of \$2,514,594.

For the increase of the Navy the bill allows to be constructed by contract, three sea-going coast-line battleships, designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance, displacement 11,000 tons with the highest practicable speed for their class, to cost exclusive of armament not exceeding \$3,000,000 each, one to be named the Maine. Six torpedo-boats and six torpedo-boat destroyers to cost not exceeding \$2,500,000, and one gunboat to take the place of the U. S. S. Michigan, to cost exclusive of armament not over \$200,000, to be built on the great lakes.

One of these sea-going battleships is to be built on the Pacific coast. The contracts for the construction of all the ves-



sals are to be made within sixty days of the enactment of the bill.

Toward the construction of four timber dry docks, \$200,000 each is allowed each to be not less than 700 feet long and sufficient to meet probable future requirements of the largest vessels. They are to be located at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., League Island Pa., and Mare Island, Cal. The total cost when completed is not to exceed \$800,000 each.

#### ADDITIONS TO THE FLEET.

#### United States Makes Purchases of Ships of War.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—This Government has purchased the two Brazilian protected cruisers Amazonas and Abrouail. The American flag will be displayed on them within a few days.

LONDON, March 17.—According to a special dispatch from Sunderland, the United States Government has purchased a torpedo-boat destroyer from a ship-builder named Duxford of that place. It is further said that the boat is to have a speed of thirty knots an hour. Men are reported to be working nights to complete her.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Navy Department in a few days will be in possession of a torpedo-boat of the latest and most formidable construction, which is nearly completed. The boat is the property of Charles R. Flint of this city. Negotiations have practically been completed for its transfer to the Government. The yacht Mayflower was taken to the Brooklyn Navy Yard tonight to be converted into a war vessel.

GRAVESEND, England, March 18.—The cruiser Amazonas, built by the Armstrongs for Brazil and purchased by the United States, was formally transferred from the Brazilian flag to the Stars and Stripes shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. The ceremony was simple and dignified and to the Brazilian officers it was somewhat pathetic.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—It is now almost certain that the United States will secure the armored cruiser San Martino from Argentina and the battleship General O'Higgins from Chile. The hope of getting these ships had been almost given up, but cablegrams received today from Commander Brownson, now in Europe, made the outlook most encouraging.

#### CONTINUED PREPARATIONS.

#### Secretary Ascertains How Quickly Boats Can Be Built.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Efforts to buy a sufficient number of torpedo boats and destroyers abroad have about been abandoned and contracts probably will be let in a few days for building a number of each in this country.

Friday, Secretary Long telegraphed to every shipyard capable of doing the work to let him know the shortest time it would require to build torpedo destroyers of 350 tons, with a speed of thirty knots, and torpedo boats of 100 tons with a speed of twenty knots. Many replies have been received, some putting the time for the boats as low as three months, and that for the destroyers at four months.

Chief Constructor Hichborn thinks this fast time and if the negotiations now on foot for purchase shall fall through, Secretary Long will direct the yards to commence building. Some of the tugs and yachts in New York may be converted into torpedo boats, but this method is thought likely to prove unsatisfactory. Heavy penalties will be imposed for delay in delivering the boats, and equally heavy premiums for anticipating the date called for by the contractors.

#### LOOK TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE.

#### Representative King Introduces Cuban Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Representative King of Utah introduced today the following joint resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Republic of Cuba, having established and maintained an independent Government, capable of performing its duties, foreign and domestic, which appertain to independent Governments, and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the success of the prosecution of war by Spain against said State it is expedient and proper and in conformity with the laws of nations and the practice of this Government in like cases, that the independent political existence of said State be acknowledged by the Government of the United States.

#### PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

#### Will Be No Diplomatic Correspondence First.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Tribune's Washington special says: The impression that some diplomatic representation will be made to Spain before Congress learns the findings of the court of inquiry appears to be groundless. The President, on the contrary, recognizes that the people of this country have the right to the information secured by the board before it is confided to any foreign government.

What the President's policy in dealing with the report will be can only be left to conjecture. How far Congress will be asked or expected to share in shaping the program to be followed by this country in seeking indemnification from Spain is also absolutely an undecided problem.

#### SPANISH REPORT NOT READY.

#### Senor Peral Preserving a Strict Silence On the Subject.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A San Havana cable says: On account of the semi-official declaration made here today that if the United States demands indemnity from Spain for the disaster to the Maine, Spain will not answer the American note until receiving the report of Senor Peral, judge-advocate of the Spanish board of inquiry, your correspondent called today on that Spanish naval officer to inquire when his report will be ready.

Senor Peral said that although he is working hard, he cannot tell precisely when his report will be ready. He refused to say whether he had already communicated any of his views as to the accident to Madrid. The Spanish

authorities here believe that the report of Senor Peral will be ready Wednesday.

There is great anxiety in Madrid, according to a dispatch received today by La Lucha, over the report of the American board of inquiry. Pressure is made on the Government by radical parties and the conservatives to consider any demand for an indemnity as an insult to Spanish honor.

General Weyer has definitely withdrawn his candidacy as a deputy to the Cortes from Havana. He says that under the present circumstances the insulting attitude of the United States toward Spain prevents him from participating in political contests and he desires only that the day may soon come when he may again serve his country in the field of battle.

It is probable the work of the divers at the Maine wreck will be suspended on account of the death of Williams from yellow fever.

#### LOOK FOR AN ALLIANCE.

#### Proposal to Unite Interest of Great Britain and United States.

LONDON, March 19.—The remarkable unanimity of the approval of both classes and masses of the mere suggestion of an Anglo-American alliance compels belief in the sincerity of the desire of the British public for an entente with the United States. The fact that most of the cable dispatches from America have proclaimed that the suggestion has been seriously discussed is heartily welcomed here, and is regarded as extremely important and gratifying, as evidencing a friendly spirit.

"They are," as a diplomatist put it, "inspiring the hope that the differences of the past will be buried and that the Anglo-Saxons in the near future will be found issuing identical notes to all opposed to their common interests."

The diplomat continued: "It is not any stretch of the imagination to say that such a union has been longed for by the best men in Great Britain many years, not only because of the desire for closer bonds of friendship, but because it is a known fact that all the statesmen of Europe realize that a close alliance between America and Great Britain would constitute, not only the surest guarantee of the peace of the world, but would afford proof that the reign of law and individual liberty is to be extended for the benefit of mankind in spite of the efforts to extinguish it made by reactionary rulers and Governments."

#### WISH RECIPROCITY.

#### Spain Tries for a Treaty With United States.

LONDON, March 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: Senor Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish Minister at Washington, has been authorized to make all the concessions possible in order to obtain the speedy conclusion of a fair reciprocity treaty. By America's expressed desire this also includes the Philippine Islands. Both the Cuban and Spanish Cabinets are anxious to expedite the negotiations to the utmost.

Senor Polo y Bernabe wires that he has found the American State Department very favorably disposed on this point, but that more reserve than ever is shown on the international question pending the settlement of the Maine affair.

#### PICTURE OF DESTITUTION.

#### Senator Gallinger Speaks of His Cuban Experience.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Senator Gallinger was at the Capitol today for the first time since his return from Cuba. When requested to make a statement as to his observations on the condition of affairs on that island, he responded: "You can sign my name to any picture you may draw of utter wretchedness, destitution and hellishness in that country. The condition of affairs is simply indescribable. I do not believe that any one who simply reads the accounts and does not see for himself can form an adequate idea of the situation."

#### 259 DEAD IN ALL.

#### Maine's List of Casualties Completed By Childwick.

HAVANA, March 22.—Chaplain Childwick has completed his mortuary report, which shows that 257 men and two officers perished in the catastrophe; six succumbed to their injuries while lying in the San Ambrosia Hospital; one died on the Spanish transport; 171 bodies have been recovered from the wreck, of which sixty-one have been identified; 161 have been buried in Colon Cemetery and eleven at Key West. This is the official report, made public after careful correction.

#### No New Ships for Spain.

BERLIN, March 19.—Senor Sandoval, the Spanish agent, has thus far failed in his efforts as a purchaser of torpedo-boats and other war ships.

#### FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

LONDON, Ont., March 19.—The Daily Mail is publishing letters from women, demanding ladies' smoking carriages on the railroads.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons today the Irish local government bill passed a second reading without a division and amid loud cheers.

TACOMA, Wash., March 22.—The Pacific mill, the largest shingle mill in the world, was destroyed by fire at noon today, causing a loss of \$100,000 with small insurance.

Governor Budd has appointed Mayor James D. Phelan a Recent of the State University for the full term of sixteen years, vice George T. Mason, whose term has expired.

BERLIN, March 21.—The Duke of Teck and Sagan is dead. He was born in Paris in 1811. His second wife was the daughter of the late Marshal Bugeau, Count de Castellane.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 18.—The bill prohibiting the distribution and sale in Canada of newspapers issued or purporting

to be issued on Sunday passed second reading in the Dominion House of Commons last night.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Herald's London cable says: Lord Salisbury may resign soon. The matter was mentioned at a Cabinet meeting today. It is said that the Duke of Devonshire may become the head of the Government.

CHRISTIANA, March 21.—The seventeenth birthday of Henrik Ibsen was celebrated here today with great festivities. Numerous deputations, including one from the Storting, congratulated the poet and dramatist, and King Oscar telegraphed.

VIENNA, March 21.—The newspapers announce that Japan, between 1895 and 1905, will have devoted 193,000,000 yen to the building of war ships. Forty-seven have already been ordered, with short terms of delivery, in England, France, Germany and the United States.

PINEVILLE, Ky., March 21.—One of the bloodiest battles ever fought in the Kentucky mountains took place yesterday afternoon on Puckett's creek, in Hanlan county, about sixteen miles from this place. Three men were killed and two injured. The killed are Thad Snellings, Joseph Leroy and William S. Taylor.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The House today unanimously passed the bill for the relief of the survivors and victims of the Maine disaster. The bill reimburses the survivors, officers and men for the losses they sustained to an amount not to exceed a year's pay and directs the payment of a sum equal to a year's pay to the legal heirs of those who perished.

## THREE ARE DEAD

### Loss of Life By Flood at Waimea, This Island.

#### An Old Native Woman Went With a Bridge—Pond and Fish Rushed Into the Sea—Worst Yet.

News from Waimea, a place about five miles from Wailua, this island, came by stage yesterday morning, telling of the storm on Sunday and recounting the loss of three lives. A letter from a correspondent contains the following:

"You had hardships in Honolulu, during the storm but we down here in Waimea with our 40 or 50 people, can discount you."

"On Sunday afternoon, there was a sudden swelling of the Waimea stream. The waters rose so suddenly that people hardly had time to realize what had happened before the deluge was upon them. The farm houses of Wm. Rathburn and Andrew Cox, fences, sheds, trees of all kinds, including coconut and coffee, pigs, chickens, ducks and a variety of other things, were swept down in a mass. The Waimea bridge was torn away while the foot bridge at Anahulu and two double bridges at Wailua, met the same fate. Four Chinamen were caught up with all their belongings, including 70 chickens and a number of ducks and pigs. Luckily the men were swept into the top of a tree where they remained until the waters receded.

"Mrs. Hookaea and her child, and Kepola, an old native woman, were drowned. Kepola was swept along by the water and, upon reaching the bridge, grasped it and held on. She might have saved herself had not the bridge given way just at that time. She went down with the wreck and, up to the time of writing, her body had not been recovered, nor had those of Mrs. Hookaea and her child.

"The pond near Waimea, known as Lokoea, is now dry land. The water with its wealth of fish, was swept out and, in its place, was deposited a lot of drift and mud. When the waters receded, the pond dried up so that now one may walk across without any trouble.

"Deputy Sheriff Cox and his men were on hand and rendered all the assistance possible under the circumstances. "School Agent Anderson who has been here nearly 49 years, says he has never experienced such a thing during that time.

"The loss to property is estimated at about \$20,000.

"After the worst was over, the Road Board met and decided to hire canoes for the purpose of crossing the stream. There is no other way to get across."

Captain Mosher of the Kaena reports havoc played by the storm at Wailua. Both bridges are down and have drifted in sections off Puukii. The place where the steamers go in at Wailua is filled with mud allowing of no entrance whatever. The place where the Kaena anchored last time has but 11 inches of water now. The Kaena brought back no freight whatever.

## THE GENERAL CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE

ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

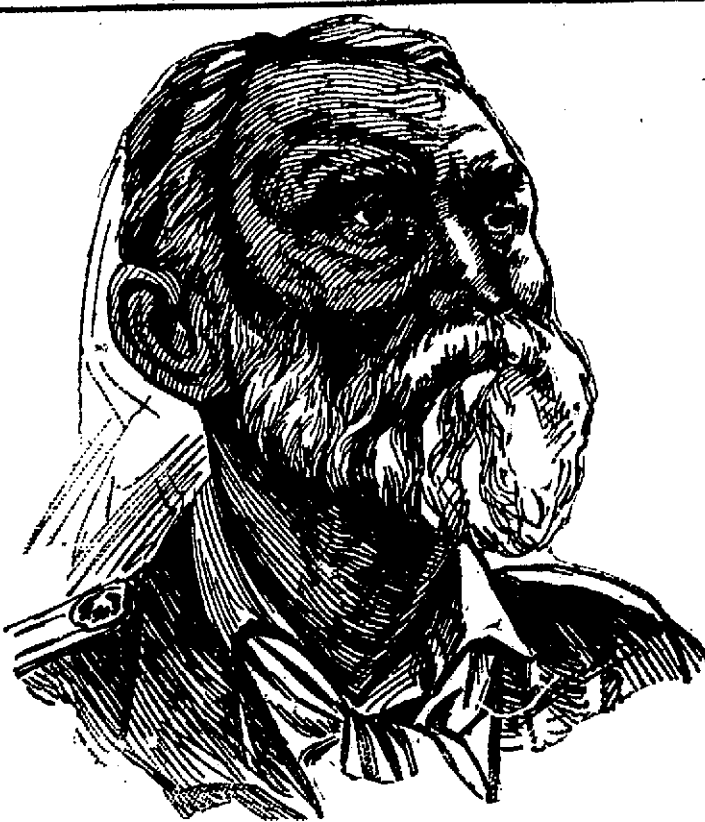
THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

Chicago, U. S. A.

IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

It has more than 1,000 illustrations, about 4,000 quotations of prices, weighs 74 pounds, and contains over 100 pages. Everything you want or use is listed in it and the prices quoted place you in a position to buy from us in large or small quantities, at wholesale prices. We do not sell this General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide to any one else. To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign recipient our "Buyers' Guide," and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to our friends in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co., 111 to 120 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.



GENERAL GOMEZ, CUBA'S GREAT SOLDIER. Maxim Gomez's fight for Cuban independence is now three years old, and the gallant old soldier is ably holding his own. The above cut is from a recent photograph taken for the New York World.

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IMPORTERS HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

PLOWS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS;  
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"AUTOMATIC" AND "NEW VICTORIA" SEWING MACHINES.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

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## ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR THE MIRRELS, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.

Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), Ltd.

Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS—General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER—Disintegrators.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

## TIMELY TOPICS

March 24, 1898.

A Peculiarity of the "TRIBUNE" BICYCLES is that they are weather wheels. During all this inclement weather we have been constantly besieged by buyers and prospective buyers of TRIBUNES.

Another peculiarity of the wheel is that they are the most honest wheel built, and in this respect are the envy of all competitors. It is a peculiarity that all makers would like to imitate, if they could afford to do so. The trouble with most of these same makers is that they cannot afford to put material in that is made to wear. They have to pay too much.

## TRIBUNE BLUE STREAKS

—Ladies' or Gentlemen's wheels—in three models, at \$65.00, \$85.00 and \$100.00, are the cheapest on the market. We also have these same wheels finished in black striped with gold.

Perhaps a "Columbus" wheel, ladies' model—or a men's model "Jimmy," will do you. If so, we can sell you these at such a price that you will consider it too low; but they are good stock just the same, and worth a great deal more money.

## The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Limited.

## Cheap AND Powerful.

A walk through most any section of this city at night when all is still will cause anyone to wonder why more sickness does not exist. The obnoxious odors from defective sewerage and many other causes ought to be overcome and that at once.

## 5 CENTS A GALLON.

Look after your cess-pools, water closets and garbage barrels. They are fever producers. Keep them free from offensive odors. It saves doctor's bills.

## ODORLESS AND HARMLESS.

Much simpler and more convenient than Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and many other disinfectants. Used in all the prominent Hospitals and Public Buildings throughout the United States.

## PURIFY THE STUFF.

Sold in any quantity from 25 cents upwards. Give it a trial.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Sole Agents.



## HAVE MADE IT UP

House Committee Says Senate's Action Was Not Hasty.

### SENATE APPROVES THE PLANS

Passes Appropriation for Sewers. Harbor Item Goes to Committee.

#### SENATE.

Thirty-second Day, March 29.

House bill 25, providing for the encouragement of the cultivation of grapes passed first reading as did House bill relative to the release of dower and the bill to define and establish the rights and duties of bicyclers, the last named going to the Printing Committee.

The Sundry appropriation bill was reported from the Printing Committee and read section by section. All the items were passed, except several which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands. These were: \$2,500 for new Court House and site, Kona, \$2,500 for new wharf at Nahu, Maui, \$10,000 for park trails in Oahu cross roads 10 miles, \$6,000 for four trails over Hawaii from Hilo, Kilauea, N. Kona and Hamakua, \$7,000 for new roads in Makawao, Maui, \$10,000 for new Nuanu valley road. In the regular appropriation bill the sum of \$20,000 was taken from the item of \$120,000 for roads for Honolulu for this road. Minister Cooper said that he proposed to reinstate the item. Further action on the bill was deferred and the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

There was no session of the House. At 10 o'clock there were about five members present. A little later one or two straggled along and then one or two took a hack and went away, knowing that the Speaker was waiting anxiously for a quorum. At 10:20 the Speaker sent a warning to the one lone member in the hall puffing away at his cigar, to the effect that the House would adjourn if he did not present himself at once. He said: "Let her adjourn." The Speaker rapped with his gavel and declared the House adjourned. There seemed to be no inclination on the part of the members to work.

#### SENATE.

Thirty-third Day, March 30.

Senator Brown announced that House bills relating to the widening of streets and the cultivation of coffee and ramie had been presented to the President for his signature.

The House bill to encourage the cultivation of grapes was read by title and referred to the Commerce Committee. The House bill relating to the release of dower was read by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Loan bill was reported from the Printing Committee and taken up for consideration. The item of \$85,000 for Harbor Improvement, Honolulu, was referred to the special committee having under consideration the bill to provide wharves for the Oahu Railway on motion of Senator McCandless who said that there was some opposition among the citizens to the proposed plan of the Government to make one long wharf at the Ewa end of the harbor instead of slips. The item of \$20,000 for harbor improvement, Hilo, and a new item of \$5,000 for new wharf, Nahu, was referred to the Public Lands Committee. Other items were referred to the Public Lands Committee as follows: Waipio grade, \$6,000, new roads in the Makawao district, Maui, \$15,000; roads and bridges, Kauai, \$9,500. The item of \$4,000 for bridge at Lahulu was deferred on motion of Senator Brown who told the Senate of the destruction of bridges by the flood of last Sunday on the other side of the island.

The Senate refused to pass the item of \$1,500 for the completion of Diamond Head lighthouse but instructed the Committee on Public Lands instead to investigate the condition of the light as now constructed. It was said that the great weight of the light, some 15 tons, is to be supported only by four galvanized iron posts and that half a gale would topple the structure or bend one of the posts, when it would fall. It was said that many mechanics of the city had condemned its construction.

The elaborately drawn plans for the proposed Honolulu sewer system were brought to the Senate chamber and examined after which the \$257,000 item for its construction was passed.

Senator McCandless' amendment to place the construction of new roads under local road boards, and to provide that their building shall not be commenced, and they shall not be accepted except on the approval of the boards, was accepted.

The subsidy to Oahu Railway was increased from \$50,000 to \$52,500 and the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

At the opening of the House yesterday morning, Minister Damon read the report of Marshal Brown regarding the situation of the residents of Kamanu in consequence of the recent flood, as follows:

"In re damage to houses and effects of persons living in the vicinity of Haaila-

manu and Smith's bridges, I should state that such damage, for the most part, consists of the thorough soaking which the clothes and bedding of those living on the lower floors of buildings in that district received.

"A great deal of mud was carried into these houses by the flood and this, more than the water, did the damage. The report of Captain Parker, whom I detailed to visit all persons residing in this district, was, that what most of them desired was bedding and blankets, and clothing for some of such losses shows the following 98 males (adults); 93 females; 117 children were damaged.

"A number of families have already moved out of the district and taken up their abode elsewhere until such time as the mud and water shall have entirely disappeared from that district.

"A few wagons or baggage expresses if placed at the disposal of these people for a few days would be of great service to them.

"I would suggest that, if it is possible for the Government to do so, that those most in need be provided with clothing and bedding."

Rep. Kahaulelio presented a petition from residents of Lahaina protesting against any form of an amendment to the Constitution.

Rep. Loebenstein presented the following petitions:

1. For an appropriation of \$2,500 to aid in the construction of a telephone line from Hualaloa, Kona, to Waimea, South Kohala, thereby completing a telephone circuit of the Island of Hawaii.

2. For an appropriation of \$25,000 for the construction of a road 12 feet wide, leading from Waimea, in the District of South Kohala, Hawaii, to and to connect with the Government road at Huehue in the District of North Kona, Hawaii, thereby enclosing this island with a proper road for the purpose of traffic or travel.

Both petitions were referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Rep. Robertson reported for the special committee to whom had been referred the recent unpleasantness between the Senate and House, in part, as follows:

"We are satisfied, however, that there was no discourtesy intended by the Senate in the hasty action taken, and we have reason to believe that, in the future, our bills will receive due consideration at the hands of that body.

"We therefore recommend that the Senate communication and the report of our Passed Bills Committee be accepted and placed on file."

The report was adopted.

Rep. Wilder presented the majority report of the Committee on Commerce to whom was referred House Bill 41, dealing with the opening of a steam laundry here by E. C. Winston and others. The committee did not believe in granting a license to a single company and submitted a substitute bill providing for the opening of a steam laundry by whomsoever may see fit.

Rep. Loebenstein gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill granting a franchise to certain parties to build and operate an electric railroad on the island of Hawaii.

Rep. Robertson gave notice of his intention to introduce an act repealing an act, Session Laws of 1884, facilitating recovery of rent.

Rep. Kahaulelio introduced a resolution to the effect that the copies of the morning paper be paid for at a certain rate. Referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Rep. Achi propounded the following questions to the Minister of Finance:

1. Please state how many postmasters there are in each taxation district throughout the Islands.

2. Please state the salary of each during the last biennial period.

Rep. Loebenstein propounded the following questions to the Minister of Finance:

1. Please state the amount of alcohol withdrawn from the Custom House to the Queen's hospital, a private corporation, for the years of 1896 and 1897, respectively.

2. Please state who acted for the Queen's hospital in the withdrawal of alcohol in each instance when same was withdrawn by it during each of said years of 1896 and 1897, also state the amount withdrawn in each instance during said years.

3. State the amount of duty per gallon paid on such withdrawals by the Queen's hospital.

4. If you answer that the Queen's hospital has paid less than the full spirit duty, please state under what law said Queen's hospital is permitted to make withdrawals of alcohol at a rate less than the full spirit duty.

5. Please state if the president, secretary, or any trustee, or any other officer, agent or servant of the said Queen's hospital has been required to furnish a sworn certificate that such withdrawals of alcohol have been for the sole and special use of said hospital.

6. A special law having been deemed necessary in order to secure to the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum the right to withdraw alcohol free of duty upon the sworn certificate of one of the trustees that such alcohol was for the sole and special use of said museum and for no other purpose, in the absence of a special or general law, allowing the Queen's hospital, a private institution to withdraw alcohol free of duty, or at a rate less than the full spirit duty, under and by what authority does the Collector-General permit said Queen's hospital to withdraw alcohol without requiring payment of the full spirit duty?

House Bill 35, relating to the repeal of the poll tax law, was brought up for consideration with the report of the committee recommending indefinite postponement.

A motion was made that the committee report be adopted. Thereupon, Rep. Achi, the introducer of the bill, arose and explained its motives. It would certainly be a boon to the poor man.

Minister Damon arose to the support of the bill and spoke in part as follows:

In supporting the bill before us I would go back to a fundamental fact of the desire above all others to put the Government on as firm a foundation, step by step, as it is possible. I want to start at the bottom of the foundation—from the fabric of the Constitution. I shall commence at taxation and the desire to relieve, not the poor man alone, but every man in the Republic, of a tax that is in the nature of a grievous burden, a fine

on a man for his very existence, an unjust tax. If we show to the people of this country that an honest attempt is being made to readjust the burdens of taxation, we are bringing the support of the masses to the Government and an institution that cannot be overturned or set aside will result. This will do more than all the military in existence.

"My first success along the line of taxation was the passage of a law at the last session, removing the duty from wines made from pure grape juice. The importation of the stronger liquors has been reduced. Drunkenness had also decreased. A purer article is being furnished at a lower rate. It is in that position—to meet the masses—that I came to you today.

"The poll tax history in England dates back to 1377. It was abolished in 1698. An authority on the subject in England says that the poll tax was always extremely unpopular there. It was almost impossible to collect.

"Coming to the United States, there are fourteen States still under the poll tax law. Four of these are Northern and ten Southern States. The poll tax in some of these has been retained for political purpose.

"In regard to Hawaii, the poll tax was first instituted in 1846. At that time, males over 20 years were made to pay \$1, females fifty cents, boys, fifty cents and girls twenty-five cents. In 1863, men between 17 and 60 were made to pay \$1. The question will probably be asked me: 'If you advocate taking away the \$1, 300 derived each year by poll tax, how is that amount to be made good? By fresh taxation?' Under the new dispensation of the Land Law, more than that can be taken out of the earth. If you remove an unjust tax, as I consider this poll tax to be, you are bringing a fresh impetus toward the consideration of taxation. The people will naturally turn toward the thought of how to raise the revenues of the country."

Rep. Kaal favored the bill. After he had made a few remarks, the Speaker announced "No quorum." When the necessary members returned from the hall, Speaker Kaulukou censured them severely for showing such scant courtesy as to go from the room while a member was speaking.

Speaker Kaulukou asked, on account of illness, which he plainly showed, to be excused during the afternoon session. This was readily granted.

House took a recess at 12 m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rep. Kaal as Speaker pro tem called Rep. Pogue to the chair, while he finished his talk on the matter. He then returned to the chair. Rep. Atkinson asked for postponement of consideration until May 2d. He was in favor of the bill, but he believed it should be thoroughly aired. Rep. Gear spoke for the committee. The tax law as it stood was most unjust. Was it a good thing to begin with the least unjust law and leave the others? Manifestly not. He believed that learned lawyers should be employed and paid well for a revision of the tax laws. He seconded the motion to postpone consideration. The motion was put and carried.

Recapitulation of Senate Act 5, appropriations for salaries and pay rolls, brought up for consideration. The items were referred to various committees.

House adjourned at 2 45 p. m.

Off to the Klondike.

Last Saturday evening, Mr. D. W. Scott, son of J. F. Scott, former Deputy Inspector of Schools, was pleasantly surprised at Kealia hall, Kauai. The affair was managed by a company of ladies, under the leadership of Mrs. D. P. Lawrence. Among those who contributed to make the party a success were Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Spaulding, Dr. and Mrs. Huges, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Makee, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Lawrence, Miss M. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Hundley, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, Herr M. Nello, Mrs. Carter of Lihue, Mr. D. Prigge, Mr. D. F. Greany, Mr. J. W. Neal, Mr. and Mrs. Toms, Mrs. C. R. McVeigh, Miss T. Toms, Mr. and Mrs. J. Foster. Mr. Scott was the recipient of many alohas toward his near departure for the Coast, where he is to join Mr. W. Easie and party in their search for Klondike gold.

Kauai Floods.

The James Makee reports a bad state of affairs on Kauai as a result of the recent storm. On Saturday night, kanakas say they experienced the worst weather in many years. The telephones were all beaten down and most of the small bridges were washed away. The Hanalei bridge is completely down and the one at Waimea is turned up and unfit for use.

Island Trade.

The attention of the readers of the Gazette is called to the advertisement of the well known and long established house of J. T. Waterhouse. Their intention is to make a specialty of the mail order business and make it so interesting for the patrons that they will not feel the necessity of making special shopping trips to Honolulu.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels."

For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## Bad!

It is news to you, perhaps, that baking powder can be bad for the insides. Good baking powder, however, is not bad for the insides.

True, it costs more than baking powder at 25 cents or 30 cents a pound; but it does better work, and more work for the money, than "cheap" baking powder does; and it does no harm.

Of the right-price baking powders *Schilling's Best* is the best—your money back if you don't like it—at your grocer's.

## Drop In

At any time you may happen to be

In the neighborhood of our handsome

Store, and get our clerks to show you our

Pretty assortment of novelties in foot covering.

Don't need Shoes just now? Perhaps

Not, but you will need them later on

And we want to supply them. Our

Prices are not "Less than cost of

Making," but they are fixed to allow

The smallest consistent margin.

## The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

FORT STREET.

HAMAKUA PLANTATION,  
PAAULO, HAWAII, H. I.

MR. J. G. SPENCER,  
PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,  
Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit.

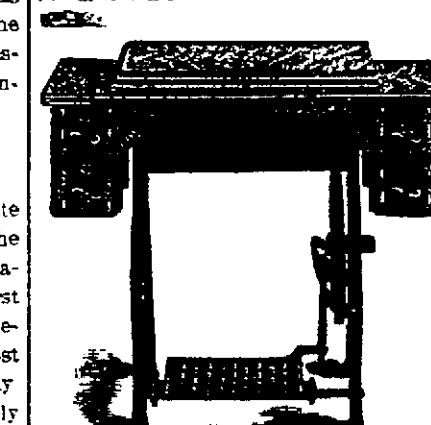
Yours truly,

A. LIDGATE.

## We Don't Want Your Money!

## Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



## BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.  
We are Sole Agents for  
the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON"  
AND THE "DOMESTIC."  
Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine  
Parts kept in stock or imported  
to order.

Honolulu. L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

**Vapo-Resolene** Cures while you Sleep  
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.  
Creosote when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, as the case time proving the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.  
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, N. I. Agents.

**COPPERPLATE PRINTING.**  
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.  
For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## The Usual Order Reversed.

Old Fashioned methods "don't go" nowadays. It used to be considered sensible to advertise just before the holidays. Of course, that was stupid.

We want to boom our business NOW, and that's why we want to remind you that we carry the handsomest, as well as the cheapest,

Parlor and Bedroom Furniture.

REPAIRS AND UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY.

## J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

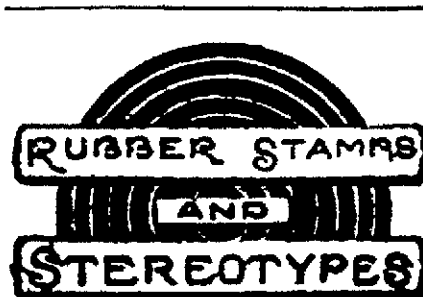
Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1898

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

The annexation matter now takes a new and decisive departure, in the abandonment of the treaty, and the presentation of a joint resolution of annexation. The resolution substantially incorporates all of the provisions of the treaty, so that if it is adopted, it will not be necessary for our own Government to do anything further in the matter. The treaty as ratified by the Hawaiian Senate is treated not as annexation by treaty, but a cession by the Hawaiian Government of the sovereignty of the islands to the United States.

There is apparently a majority in both the Senate and the House in favor of the joint resolution. But we must keep in mind that those opposed to the treaty in the Senate may delay action by debate for an indefinite period. They may resort to other methods of obstruction also, which may cause delay. Whether they will be able to throw the consideration of the matter over until the next session is now a mere matter of speculation. No one can make an intelligent guess.

The action of the House may be controlled by the Speaker, in such a way as not to exhibit any open preference, on this part, on the subject. We suspect that the sugar beet influence will develop unexpected strength. How much is also a mere matter of speculation at present. The debates show much interest and decided antagonism among the Republicans.

There is this consolation that the outlook is better than it has been in many respects, since the treaty of annexation was sent to the Senate, last Nov. 17. We have never believed that there were 55 votes in favor of the ratification of the treaty.

While the Cuban affair would, if there were between Spain and the United States, undoubtedly throw the matter over, the chances are against war. The rapid and complete preparation for war naturally leads many people to believe that it is inevitable. But as neither nation is in the least hungry for it, the chances are against it.

## A NEW HERESY.

There are symptoms of the coming of another exciting trial for heresy, in the Presbyterian church of America. Prof. A. C. McGiffert of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, is the author of a recent work titled "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age." The book is said by Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago to be "on the whole the most notable addition to theological literature on the side of critical church history and New Testament criticism as yet made by any American." Dr. Geo. P. Fisher and Dr. Lyman Abbott unreservedly endorse the book.

The controversy will arise among other things on Professor McGiffert's comments on the character and office of the Lord's Supper. His statement is "The fact must be recognized that it was not absolutely certain that Jesus Himself actually instituted such a supper and directed His disciples to eat and drink in remembrance of Him (as Paul says in I Cor. xi. 24, 25). Expecting as He did to return at an early day (cf. Mark xiv. 25), He can hardly have been solicitous to provide for the preservation of His memory, and it is a notable fact that neither Matthew nor Mark records such a command while the passage in which it occurs in Luke is omitted in many of the oldest MSS. and is regarded as an interpolation by Westcott and Hort."

"It was apparently not the institution of a memorial feast that He had in mind so much as the announcement of His impending death and the assurance that it would result not in evil but in good to His disciples. He had already told them that He must die and that His death would be in reality a means of blessing to them. He now repeated that promise and promise in vivid and impressive symbols. As the bread was broken and the wine poured out so must His body be broken and His blood shed but not in vain. It was for their sake and not for theirs alone but for the sake of many. To read into this simple and touching act—unpremeditated and yet summing up in itself the whole of His life of service and of sacrifice—style and substance doctrines is to do Jesus a great injustice for it takes from the scene all its beautiful naturalness which is so characteristic of Him and so perfect in keeping with His divine and unaffected thought and speech. He was not teaching theology, nor was He giving veiled utterance to any mysterious truth concerning His person and work."

The secular press, in America, is discussing the book. The N. Y. Tribune

contains an editorial column upon it. The conservative Presbyterian papers deplore "the precipitation of a new issue."

Hard words are already spoken by the Old School theologians. One of them wishes that Professor McGiffert had left the church before writing the book. It is a pity that the theologians in criticizing each other, show about the same infirmities and hot tempers and the desire to make it hot for each other that the unregenerate show, in their worldly disputes. However, the truth prevails, in the end. Much that the Lord does in this world is not approved of by a certain school of theologians, but so far, no means have yet been discovered by which they can enforce their views. And the world grows better.

## A POPULAR VOTE.

The opponents of annexation will press Senator Bacon's amendment to the joint resolution of annexation, which provides for a submission of the matter to a vote of the Hawaiian people. The debate on this amendment may cause much delay. If defeated in the Senate, it will be renewed in the House, and will, it must be candidly admitted, be regarded with much favor by some of those who favor annexation. A submission to popular vote is in accordance with democratic practice. But probably every member of the Senate and House now understands that the Government of "missionary thieves" was the best that ever existed here, and that the native vote would be cast against annexation, more for simple and inoffensive racial reasons, than from convictions regarding good government.

The better and intelligent men in all of the countries inhabited by the weaker races, which are now dominated by Great Britain, freely admit the inestimable blessing of British rule, in preserving law and order, and life and property. A few of our intelligent natives see that through the rule of this stronger race lies their only security from destruction by the Asiatic hordes. The argument for submitting the question to popular vote loses the most of its force, and all of its sentiment, when it simply means giving the natives a chance to wipe themselves out by securing the "independence" of the islands. "Independence," so far as the native is concerned means a friction of races here, and whatever comes of it, the native Hawaiian will, unfortunately, be driven to the wall. So Congress may see that submission of the matter to a vote really involves an injustice to the natives themselves. That they should irretrievably injure themselves by giving way to their racial sentiments in favor of independence is natural enough. Senator Morgan affirmed the right to this sentiment. But he tried very briefly to show that safety was of more importance than sentiment. The intelligent Spaniards of California resented vigorously the annexation of that territory by force to the United States, but some of them have lived to see, and their children see the inestimable value to them of the change. It secured for them stability of government and protection by law. The native knows nothing about all this and in claiming an independent government only brings closer together the racial mill stones which will grind him to powder. One can not censure him, but pity him as he invites his own extermination.

The white races are morally responsible for many injuries inflicted on the native race. Captain Cook introduced vice disease and no civilization. The traders brought them rum and the whaler from "Puritan" New England almost submerged them with tidal waves of immorality, which the few moral brooms in the hands of the missionaries could not sweep back. These were the crimes of civilization. But from the best forces laws and institutions of that same civilization, the native can now find his only refuge from speedy destruction. It is a problem which he cannot grasp.

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## LEGISLATIVE RECONCILIATION.

The strained relations existing between the two branches of the Legislature no longer exist.

The House passed a bill and sent it up with a card of introduction to the Senate. The Senate being confused or careless or irritable from having been up with the baby all night, tossed the card back and refused ordinary parliamentary courtesy to the bill, leaving it to cool its heels on the door step. The House being a body of disgraced men and lusty with fish legislation blood naturally reacted the gross indignity as it called for. For general data there appeared to be imminent danger of an unpleasantness. Our own suggestion that each body form itself into a football team and try the issue on the Makiki grounds was not kindly received. The rumor that the members of these two enlightened bodies sought personal enmities is entirely untrue. Both have conducted themselves with the utmost propriety outwardly, especially the House

which must always feel the indignity implied in seating the Senate on an upper floor, while the representatives of the people are deliberately placed on a floor underneath.

This crisis in the history of the Republic has passed. Righteousness (the House) has kissed Peace (the Senate). Both may now unite in stirring up with "if not, why not" poles the Executive family in its cage.

This hour of reconciliation should be marked with some simple service of mutual respect and united action. Let the same question be asked of the Cabinet at the same moment, in each body. The simultaneous asking would indicate a complete union of forces, and warn the Ministers that the awful power of interrogation still lives. Let it be done at midnight, and by a Senator and Representative who is gifted with a sepulchral voice. This is the question: "Are there ghosts? If not, why not?"

## SPAIN'S DIFFICULTY.

Spain understands well enough that in the event of war with the United States, the Philippine Islands will be in great danger of finally throwing off Spanish rule. Those islands would quickly be reached by the American vessels. American money would instantly supply the people with means for the most vigorous aggressive warfare. No doubt Japan would be glad enough to annex the islands. Great Britain, in new relations with Japan, might assent to it, and aid in it, in spite of the protests of Russia and Germany.

The Spanish leaders know the dangers of the situation, and will not provoke war. To do so, would be the close of Spanish colonial government. As the matter now stands, the Spanish leaders, if it were not for the blind, almost insane bigotry of the Spanish people, would sell out Cuba to the Americans, or secure the guarantee of \$300,000,000 of Cuban indebtedness. War means the loss of Cuba and the Philippine Islands, and worse than all, the saddling on Spain alone of the Cuban debt.

The great financial houses of Europe are probably doing some effective, but quiet work in the matter. They will prevent war if possible, so as to secure something out of the Cuban wreck.

## NEW DIRECTORY.

The Hawaiian Gazette Co. Ltd., has concluded arrangements for the publication of a new directory for 1898-99. It is intended to make this the most complete compendium of information ever issued in these islands. Besides the usual alphabetical list of names, the book will contain statistics relating to the various island industries, imports and exports, customs and postal regulations, digest of land laws, description and historical matter relating to the islands, information relating to the various societies and religious organizations, extracts from the Census returns, in fact everything that goes to make a modern up-to-date Directory.

The publication will be essentially a home one, as the canvass will be made by island boys, and the printing and binding by the Gazette office.

Mr. T. J. Birch, a gentleman of many years' experience in the preparation of Directory matter, here and abroad, will assist in the compilation and will call on the various business houses for the purpose of arranging as to advertising space. We bespeak for him the attention of the business community.

The cruiser Amazonas, sold by the Brazilian Government to the United States, was built by the Armstrongs, and is probably a better vessel than any constructed in the United States. The reason is that these ship builders have had more experience than any of the Americans and have been allowed to use their own judgment in the construction. They permit no improvements that have not been fully approved by experience, on the best engineering skill and are in communication with the officials of all countries that have for many years owned their vessels and have tested them so far as it could be done.

The watch presented by the Japanese through Minister Shimamura to the sailor of the bark Rithel, for his heroic act in risking his own life to save that of a Japanese who fell into the flood last week is an instance of the real kinship of the world as well as an example of the quick appreciation by the Japanese of a daring and humane act. The conduct of the sailor and its quick recognition by the courtiers of the lost man of its nobility only shows that behind all religions and creeds lies a vast amount of charity and sympathy in the human heart. The religion of Buddha and the religion of Christ extend towards each other in the hand of fellowship.

The French press through Carle's Pelican attacks the condition of the French Army and Navy. He declares that both services are demoralized through personal favoritism, and

abuses are existing in all departments. Both services are in the control of the democracy. Only centralized power can make them efficient. Germany, through the autocratic power of the Emperor, and England through an admirable system created by experience and necessity, have centralized control. The people assent to it, because they see the need of it. But the democracy of France has yet to obtain its experience.

## KLONDIKERS.

Special Steamer of Gold Seekers in Port.

The long-looked for steamer, Cape Otway, Savage master, arrived in port and anchored in the stream Tuesday morning. She is on her way to the Klondike with 220 souls aboard, all looking ahead to a bright and promising future.

When about three days from port, the Cape Otway sustained an accident to her eccentric rudder, so that her progress was very slow. This resulted in the steamer remaining in port until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. In the meantime a new casting was made at the iron works.

The Cape Otway is 2,664 tons and was launched in August of last year for the West Australia trade. In January of this year the steamer was advertised for the Klondike and in a short time there were enough applicants to make the trip worth the while. The men who are on her are all well to do.

The Klondike steamer people were given a send off by the band yesterday at noon, and they appreciated the courtesy so much, that a number of them wanted to remain with the good people who gave them so much attention.

## Millinery Opening.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, Miss Killean will hold her spring opening of millinery. Miss Killean has just returned from San Francisco, and has brought with her all the latest crazes in hats, both in styles and trimmings.

She is accompanied by Madame Skidmore, formerly with Johnson, the celebrated New York milliner and well known to Honoluluites, who periodically visit San Francisco, who will remain here indefinitely, assisting at the Easter opening. Madame Skidmore will give her personal attention to the trimming department.

## Damages Too Heavy.

In what has become known in the Circuit Court here as the Kohala Kahuna case, Judge Stanley has ordered a new trial. He finds that the jury made the damages to the aggrieved party too heavy. The award was \$2,000 and it was against a native policeman. An effort will be made to introduce new evidence upon the second trial, although it is possible a compromise may be made in the meantime. It appears that the lady charged with kahunaism was an earnest Christian worker, the wife of a native pastor.

## Practical Oculist.

Mr. S. E. Lucas, recently from the East, has established oculist's parlors in the Love Building, Fort street. Mr. Lucas is an ex-pupil of the celebrated La Croix, Parisian oculist, and has had 15 years' experience in Paris, three years in New York City, as well as Manchester, N. H., and other places. In his advertisement he says: "If you need glasses I will tell you so frankly, if you don't I will tell you so just as frankly." All examinations are free.

## Devastation in Koolau.

W. Henry was over from Koolau yesterday and reported to the Executive on the flood damage in that district. About 10 bridges were washed away. One house was carried down to the sea. The heavy rain was in the mountains and brought to the beach about everything in the path. For miles the tide-water shows bridge timber, loose wood, undergrowth and uprooted trees. The damage will not be less than \$25,000. Some men have been put at work by Mr. Henry already.

## Oahu Coffee Lands.

In a report made to the Legislature a few days ago it was shown that coffee land on this island paid \$24 annually in taxes. There is but one coffee plantation on Oahu. This is the Makaha Company's new enterprise beyond Waianae. There is quite an area of other land in cultivation for coffee but all the rest of it is included in sugar estate. There may be mentioned as not being segregated for taxation as coffee land, the plantations at Waianae and Waimanalo.

## Hiram Bingham Selected.

Hiram Bingham III who will graduate from Yale in June of this year will reach Honolulu August 24 and will once be installed as pastor of the Palama chapel. Young Mr. Bingham was selected for the place by P. C. Jones and sent his acceptance by the S. S. Choke Tuesday. It is the purpose of

Mr. Bingham to remain here about two years and then to proceed to the Chinese missionary field.

## S. S. Venice for Coptic.

This is the day that the Coptic was scheduled to arrive from the Orient en route to San Francisco. But on the trip out to Hong Kong from Honolulu a few weeks ago, the Coptic had such a time with the weather, that she is yet on the dry dock. Her freight for the return voyage was taken by the specially chartered S. S. Venice, a fine boat. Hackfeld & Co. Ltd., local agents for the Pacific Mail and O. & O. companies, do not expect the Venice to touch here.

## MURDER IN FOOTBALL GAME.

An English Justice Holds That Excessive Violence Is Punishable.

A case which has been heard by Justice Hawkins is of interest to football players all over the world. A man was killed at football, and the prisoner was charged with manslaughter and was convicted. Justice Hawkins laid down his view of the law with unmistakable clearness. He said that if a man caused violence, whether wilfully or by negligence, to another in such a way as to produce death he was guilty of murder, and therefore "rough players of this dangerous game" must beware or get into serious trouble. The Judge added: "As, however, the prisoner has exhibited sincere sorrow and bears a good character, I will discharge him on his own recognizance in \$50 bail."—London Letter to New York Tribune.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar; 96 degrees, 4 cents.

The "advertised" letter list appears this morning.

Some more Japanese labor is expected by the steamer of the 12th inst.

There was not a stateroom in the Alameda that had less than three people in it.

The engagement is announced of Clarence H. Cooke and Miss Lilian Love of this city.

The Alameda had aboard her something like \$3,500,000 when she passed through here yesterday.

Colonel Fisher has letters testifying him that his brother Will E., is a whole and healthy man at Skaguay.

E. O. Hall & Son advertise razors that are sharp, strops, hones, brushes, etc. Star safety razors are compared to Rambler safety bicycles.

Wm. Wells, who was the hero of flood day has been promoted to be second mate of the bark R. P. Rithel.

This is the day to restrain from kicking an innocent looking retired plug hat or picking up a purse that looks too fat.

Manager Ahrens said yesterday that the pumps were again running at Oahu plantation after being shut down for two weeks during the heavy rains.

The weather has become sufficiently settled to warrant the horse race promoters setting the date of April 9 as the day on which the races will be run.

Agents in the United States in speaking of the sugar quotation say: "We cannot account for the decline," and that stock "has been going down also."

The first shoot for the Foreign Office trophy will take place at Kakaako butts tomorrow afternoon. Each of the eight companies of the First Regiment has entered twenty men.

A banking man said yesterday that in the event of war between the United States and Spain coin and currency would become so scarce here that notes of hand would serve instead.

It has been estimated that the floods will cost the Government more than the revolution and the cholera epidemic of 1895 together. Several districts that were doubtless hit hard are to be heard from yet.

Dick Cayford, who will be remembered here as a blacksmith, has returned to San Francisco from the Klondike, wrecked physically by exposure during an attempt to cross Chilcoot pass.

The visit of the Joint Committee of the Legislature to the Molokai Settlement has been postponed on account of the rough weather. It will be made on March 15th if the weather is settled by that time.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Company Limited agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO.'S New York Line.

The Park "JOLANI" will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about April 1, 1898.

It sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu Agents.

## Shadow of Herself

Stomach Was Too Weak to Retain Food

A Complete Cure Effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla

Now Enjoying the Best of Health, With Digestion Perfect.

"My mother was subject to sick headaches and indigestion for over a year. She was unable to stand for any length of time, and was obliged to stay in a dark room as she could not bear the light. She had no appetite whatever and her stomach was so weak she could not retain what food she did eat. She also had severe pains in her head. She suffered so much that she became but the shadow of herself. One day I happened to read a testimonial about Hood's Sarsaparilla. It sounded so truthful.

I persuaded her to try this medicine. Before finishing the first bottle there was an improvement in her condition. She no longer threw up her food and her headache was not so severe. She took in all four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and several boxes of Hood's Pills and regained her weight. She is now enjoying the best of health. Her digestion is good and she can eat almost anything she wishes. She is 42 years old and says she feels as well as when she was 16. Hood's Sarsaparilla made a complete cure in her case."

Mrs. MARY MASCARIE, Ironton, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic, easy to operate, 25c.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

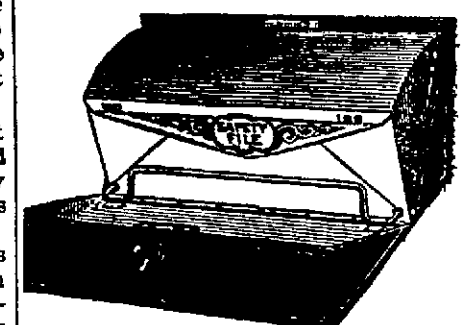
Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

## Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



## THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc.

Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 3x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x10x1/2. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4x10x1/2 inches. Price \$2 50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## Wall, Nichols Company

## ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that all claims against the Estate of Chong Aseu, Napoopoo, must be sent to the undersigned before the 1st day of May, 1898, or they will not be recognized.

JOHN GASPARD, Napoopoo. Assignee of Estate of Chong Aseu. 1953-31

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

The undersigned administrator with will annexed of the Estate of Heinrich Riemenschneider, late of Honolulu, deceased hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date of the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, Administrator with will annexed. Honolulu March 11, 1898. 1950-417



## WILL NOT EXEMPT

Senator McCandless, Y. M. C. A.  
Bill Lost in the Senate.

## RADICAL CHANGE IN LAND ACT

House Bill Proposes to Reduce  
Time for Acquiring Title to  
Ten Years.

## SENATE.

Thirty-third Day, March 31.

Minister Damon is strongly opposed to the introduction of religion in any form into politics. He announced his position on this subject in unequivocal language while speaking in opposition to the bill to exempt the Y. M. C. A. from taxation. The discussion arose on the third reading of the bill. The Minister had been present at none of the previous sessions when the bill was brought up. He said he proposed to fight the exemption of sectarian institutions as long as he was a member of the Government. His opposition was not directed against the Y. M. C. A. He thoroughly appreciated the benefits to young men which that institution furnished. It was the principle of the matter which was dangerous. He saw only danger to the Nation in it, the danger resulting from internal dissensions over religious differences. The Government, he said, was not strong enough to withstand these dissensions. To his mind the bill directly encouraged strife.

The Minister believed that the Y. M. C. A. should pay its proportionate share of taxation in return for the protection it received from the Government like any other institution. The association, he said, was strictly sectarian. To him it looked like a direct attempt on the part of the Protestant element of the community to get at the Treasury.

Senator McCandless spoke again in favor of the bill. The bill failed of passage by a vote of 7 to 6.

Senator Waterhouse opposed the registry of vessels bill, when it came up on third reading as special order of the day. He moved to defer action on the bill until May 2. He said the two year limit of existence of a corporation to enable it to obtain registry was not obvious to reason. The law made no distinction between a corporation of yesterday and one that had been in existence 20 years as far as their rights and privileges were concerned. He asked why a corporation should have the right to secure a register while some of its stockholders were aliens, a privilege denied the individual citizen. "Suppose," he said, "the citizen hypotheates or assigns or otherwise disposes of the earnings of his vessel to an alien, has the Hawaiian Government a right to interfere?"

Senator Waterhouse quoted the section of the bill in which it is provided that a vessel shall forfeit her Hawaiian registry if an alien becomes interested in the vessel or the profits thereof, and contended that in case an alien acquired a bottomry bond the vessel lost her nationality. "The entire policy of the proposed law, in view of the fact that the Hawaiian people have no ship building industry, is wrong, impolitic and injurious." The bill will come up for third reading as soon as Minister Cooper can be present.

Senator Holstein declared his intention of introducing a bill to require the trial of cases in the same circuit, in which the cause of action arises.

## HOUSE.

At the opening of the House yesterday morning, Vice-Speaker Kaal took the chair, Speaker Kaulukou still being absent on account of illness.

Minister Damon read the following answers to questions propounded by Rep. Loebenstein:

1. Forty gallons of alcohol were withdrawn for the Queen's Hospital in 1896 and sixty in 1897.

2. F. A. Schaefer acted in the withdrawal of the alcohol in 1896 and Geo. W. Smith in 1897. Both were counter-sued by J. F. Eckhardt, superintendent, as attesting delivery.

3. No duty was paid on the withdrawals for the Queen's Hospital.

The alcohol was withdrawn by precedent of Customs authority as having obtained for about forty years. The Queen's Hospital is existing under a charter, a corporation, but practically a public institution, under the auspices and control of the Government.

Conceived and established by King Kamehameha IV and his Consort Queen Emma in 1859, the Sovereign of this became under the charter the perpetual president, with the prerogative of appointing a vice-president for a biennial period, which function and prerogative is now vested in the President of the Republic with whose sanction the Minister of the Interior appoints ten Trustees, or half the Board, the other ten Trustees being elected by ballot to hold office for four years.

The hospital was established for the benefit of Hawaiians who have claim to maintenance and treatment free of

charge, which they have enjoyed ever since.

The above gives briefly the status of the Queen's Hospital. Ever since the hospital was established, alcohol and spirits for the use of the institution have been withdrawn from the Custom House duty free, and the question has never arisen under what legal authority such concession existed.

Withdrawal of alcohol for the Queen's Hospital is made under oath, by the secretary, as above, that same is for use of Queen's Hospital.

The Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, desiring to acquire a new privilege, were compelled to solicit the passage of an act to authorize use of such privilege.

In answer to questions propounded by Rep. Aehl regarding number and pay of postmasters on the Islands, the Minister of Finance answered in substance, as follows:

Total postmasters on Hawaii, 30; total on Maui, 22; total on Kauai, 10; total on Oahu, 14; total on Molokai, 3; Lanai has one postmaster. Total pay per month for Hawaii, \$560.83; total pay for Maui, \$400; total pay for Kauai, \$285; total pay for Oahu, \$1,123.33; total pay for Molokai, \$50. Lanai's postmaster receives \$8 per month.

Rep. Gear reported for the Sanitary Committee to whom was referred House Bill 54 to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs, recommending passage with slight amendments.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee to whom was referred House Bill 49, relating to the limitation of time in which to commence actions to recover land. The report is interesting from a historical point of view as well as from a point of view of law and is given in full as follows:

"The object of the bill is to reduce the time within which to commence such actions from twenty years, as the present law provides to ten years, with a view to improving the condition of land titles in this country.

"When Kamehameha III authorized the division of the lands among the chiefs and people, the large majority of applicants for titles were Hawaiians and it was to them that the ownership of the greater part of the land was confined.

"A great many of these titles have become clouded and uncertain by reason of the deaths of former owners whose estates have never been probated in court, so that the ownership of the lands cannot be determined by any matter of record, but only from such ex parte statements as may be obtainable from persons acquainted with the land and the former occupants.

"The records of the Registry office cannot disclose with certainty the ownership of any piece of land because the ownership, or 'paper title,' as so disclosed, is subject to, and liable to be defeated by, claims of persons in possession, or who have had possession.

"On the other hand, under the present law, it is only after twenty years of continuous adverse possession that the purchasers of many such titles can be sure of their ownership. This long term of required possession affords many opportunities for fraud which your committee believe are frequently taken advantage of, and sometimes fraudulent claims are asserted successfully, as it is exceedingly difficult to obtain evidence to controvert testimony as to relationships and family histories for twenty years back.

"Should this bill pass, the period of adverse possession will be reduced to ten years and the result will be that a claim of title based upon extrinsic evidence, is set up, it will be far more easy to obtain testimony bearing upon the question of possession, pedigree and other matters relating to the validity of the claim and thereby render it less difficult to expose fraud and discover mistake. Land titles would be rendered more valuable because less liable to attack.

"The necessities of a progressing and developing community demand more security in the matter of land titles than we now enjoy, and it is proper to require of land owners a reasonable amount of vigilance in the care and supervision of their lands, and it is but right to furnish the careless for sleeping on, instead of asserting their rights when their inaction is detrimental to the community at large.

"We believe that the passage of the bill will have a far reaching effect in the quieting of distributing titles and will thus cause a marked improvement in land matters. We therefore recommend that the bill pass."

Rep. Isenberg presented the following resolution: "Be it resolved that the Minister of Interior send the Superintendent of Public Works to Kauai as soon as possible to find out the damages done to the bridges of Kauai. The Lawai and Hanapepe bridges have been washed away and the Waimea bridge is in great danger. Traffic has been entirely stopped on Kauai." Resolution referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

House took recess at 12 m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate Bill 18, relating to pounds, astrays, brands and marks brought up for consideration and passed first reading. Rules were suspended and the bill was read second time by title. It was then referred to the Government Lands Committee.

First reading and passage of Senate Bill 9 relating to the time granted for the construction of steam railroads on the Island of Oahu and the exclusive franchise therein named. Second reading set for today.

Second reading of House Bill 54 relating to the adulteration of food and drugs with report of the committee.

Under suspension of the rules Rep. Loebenstein read the report of the committee to whom was referred the resolution relating to damage of roads and bridges. Mr. Rowell was going to Kauai and would attend to the damages there. Resolution and report laid on the table.

House adjourned at 2:30 p. m.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## ACT 5.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 1102 OF THE CIVIL CODE, RELATING TO THE SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Section 1102 of the Civil Code is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1102. Every summons issued under the seal of a Court of Record shall be served by the Marshal, or his Deputy, or a Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff, upon the defendant, by the delivery to him of a certified copy thereof, and of the plaintiff's petition, to which petition shall always be annexed a literal copy of the voucher upon which it is predicated, (if any there be,) or in case the defendant cannot be found, by leaving such certified copy with some agent or person transacting the business of the defendant, or at the defendant's last place of residence."

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of publication.

Approved this 24th day of March, A. D. 1898.

SANFORD B. DOLE,  
President of the Republic of Hawaii.

## ACT 6.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE CONVICTION, OF ACCUSED PERSONS, IN CERTAIN CASES, OF OFFENSES NECESSARILY INCLUDED IN THAT CHARGED; AND AMENDING CHAPTER IX OF THE PENAL CODE BY ADDING A NEW SECTION THERE TO.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Chapter IX of the Penal Code is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section which shall read as follows:

"11. Upon the trial of any person charged with any offense enumerated in this Chapter, he may be found guilty of any offense necessarily included in that with which he is charged, as the facts proved will warrant."

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of publication.

Approved this 24th day of March, A. D. 1898.

SANFORD B. DOLE,  
President of the Republic of Hawaii.

## ACT 7.

AN ACT TO ALLOW ASSIGNEES TO MAINTAIN ACTIONS IN THEIR OWN NAMES IN CERTAIN CASES.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. The assignee of any non-negotiable chose in action, assigned in writing, may maintain thereon in his own name any action which, but for the assignment, might be maintained by the assignor; subject, however, to all equities and set-offs existing in favor of the party liable against the assignor and which existed at the time of the assignment or at any time thereafter until notice thereof was given to the party liable.

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of publication.

Approved this 25th day of March, A. D. 1898.

SANFORD B. DOLE,  
President of the Republic of Hawaii.

## ACT 8.

AN ACT RELATING TO STENOGRAPHERS, INTERPRETERS AND CLERKS FOR CERTAIN COURTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Authority is hereby conferred upon the First Judge of the First Judicial Circuit and upon each of the Circuit Judges of the other Circuit Courts, to appoint, with the approval of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, one or more stenographers and one or more interpreters for their respective circuits. Authority is hereby also conferred upon the District Magistrate of Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, upon the District Magistrate of South Hilo, in the Island of Hawaii, and upon the District Magistrate of Wailuku, in the Island of Maui, respectively, to appoint, with the approval of the Chief Justice aforesaid, a clerk and one or more interpreters for each of said District Courts. Each of the stenographers, interpreters and clerks thus appointed shall hold office during the pleasure of the Judge or Magistrate by whom he is appointed, and shall receive for his services such salary as the Legislature may from time to time appropriate therefor. Any one of the said Circuit Judges may temporarily assign to any stenographer or interpreter appointed by him as aforesaid any appropriate duties in any Court of said Republic other than the one in which he is located. Nothing herein contained, however, shall be held to prevent the employment by any one of the Circuit Judges or District Magistrates aforesaid, without the approval of the Chief Justice aforesaid, of any stenographer, interpreter or clerk to serve in individual cases as they may arise, when necessary.

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

Approved this 25th day of March, A. D. 1898.

SANFORD B. DOLE,  
President of the Republic of Hawaii.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, April 9th, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be held at public auction:

Lease of land known as Kaakepa, Hilo, Hawaii, containing 194 acres, more or less.

Terms of lease, 21 years, beginning October 17, 1899.

Upset rental, \$500 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
Honolulu, March 11, 1898.  
1950-td

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, April 2nd, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Auction, Leases of the following Government Lands:

Kamalomaloo, Kauai, 2,405 acres. For the term beginning March 23, 1900, and ending May 1, 1907. Upset rental, \$1,000 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

For plans and full particulars as to above, apply to

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.  
Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.  
1947-td

## TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Tenders will be received at the office of the Board of Health up to 3 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, April 6, 1898, for supplying the Leper Settlement, Molokai, with Beef Cattle for the period of six months ending September 30, 1898, under the following conditions:

1. The contractor to supply Fat Beef Cattle to weigh not less than 350 lbs. net when dressed.

2. Cattle to be delivered in lots specified by the Superintendent of the Leper Settlement, and to average from 70 to 90 heads per month more or less.

3. Cattle dying within 24 hours after delivery, from injury or other causes sustained previous to delivery to be the contractor's loss.

4. Cattle injured when delivered and killed for that reason to be paid for at 25 per cent. less than the contract price.

The tender must be for the price per pound dressed.

Hides, tallow and offal to be the property of the Board.

The Board of Health does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
President of the Board of Health.  
Honolulu, March 21, 1898.  
4873-4t 1952-4t

## CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the HAWAIIAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

WHEREAS: The Hawaiian Construction Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by Law.

NOW THEREFORE: Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the Office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, May 6th, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior  
Interior Office, March 1st, 1898  
1947-9tF

## CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the WATHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

WHEREAS—The Wathee Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE — Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, April 23, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must

be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, February 24, 1898.  
1945-9tF

## ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Department of the Interior.  
Honolulu, March 2, 1898.

In accordance with Article 54 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a special election for a Senator to fill the unexpired term ending the last Wednesday of September, 1899, caused by the death of W. Y. Horner, Senator from the Second Senatorial District, will be held in said Second Senatorial District, Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, the 14th day of April, 1898. The nominations for candidates must be deposited with the Minister of the Interior not less than twenty days before the day of election.

The voting precincts, polling places and inspectors of election in the Second Senatorial District are as follows:

1st Precinct.—  
That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling place: Kalaupapa Store House.

Inspectors:  
W. Notley,  
J. K. Walamau,  
J. A. Babcock.

2d Precinct.—  
The remainder of the Island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors:  
Geo. Trimble,  
H. Manase,  
A. Kamai.

3d Precinct.—  
The District of Lahaina and the Island of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors:  
Henry Dickenson,  
A. N. Hayelden,  
Rev. A. Pali.

4th Precinct.—  
District of Kaaupali. Polling place: Honokahau School House.

Inspectors:  
R. C. Searle,  
David Taylor, Jr.,  
David Kapuku.

5th Precinct.—  
Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills, including Waihee and the Island of Kahoolawe. Polling place: Wailuku Court House.

Inspectors:  
W. T. Robinson,  
J. H. Thomas.

6th Precinct.—  
The remaining portion of the District of Wailuku, excepting the District of Honouliuli. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors:  
L. M. Zumwalt,  
D. Quill,  
E. B. Carley.

7th Precinct.—  
The District of Honouliuli. Polling place: Honouliuli Court House.

Inspectors:  
J. M. Napulou,  
G. K. Kunukau,  
S. E. Kaleikau.

8th Precinct.—  
All that portion of said District known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakuaopoko lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and maka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kuluani to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors:  
F. W. Hardy,  
George Forsyth,  
Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct.—  
The remainder of the District of Makawao to the Gulch of Oopulou. Polling place: Hamakuaopoko School House.

Inspectors:  
W. F. Mosaman,  
W. E. Shaw,  
P. N. Kahokuokalani.

10th Precinct.—  
Kihikihui, Kaupo and Kipabulu. Polling place: School House, Kipabulu.

Inspectors:  
A. Gross,  
W. B. Starkey,  
J. K. Pihmanu.

11th Precinct.—  
From Kipabulu to and including Makapuu. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors:  
F. Whitrock,  
J. Grunwald,  
J. K. Kalama.

12th Precinct.—  
District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oopulou. Polling place: School House, Keane.

Inspectors:  
H. Renter,  
D. W. Napihaa.

J. A. KING,  
1947-6tF Minister of the Interior.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).



## GOOD NEWS CAME

Encouraging Tidings Brought By  
the S. S. China.

## IN LETTERS AND A TELEGRAM

Advices From Minister Hatch—Mr.  
Thurston—Consul Wilder—Joint  
Resolution Will Pass—Mr. Reed.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

News on the question of annexation that came to the Government and private parties by the mail yesterday was of the most encouraging nature. Even Minister Hatch has grown a trifle enthusiastic over the outlook. Mr. Thurston speaks with considerable confidence and Consul-General Wilder, from his vantage ground at San Francisco, offers the assurance that the matter will be settled to the satisfaction of the island people within three weeks.

From Minister Hatch there was both a letter and a telegram. The letter gave a close detailed account of the situation and made some suggestions in regard to local affairs bearing directly on the treaty and joint resolution. In the telegram sent to San Francisco by Minister Hatch but a few minutes before sailing of the China, he says that he can add nothing to his letter under the head of action, but that progress is being made, that the prospects are improving and that there is prevailing a much better feeling. By noting that there had been no action after his letter had been mailed, Minister Hatch meant that no vote had been taken. There is much transpiring in the way of action that is important and effective. The friends of annexation are working harder than ever before and are getting the reward of a full showing of ready and most promising results. Those opposed to the treaty and joint resolution seem to have entirely exhausted their ammunition. The enemies of the union of the Republic of Hawaii and the Great Republic are said to now rely wholly on the possibility of consideration of the joint resolution by the House of Representatives being postponed by parliamentary maneuvering.

Mr. Thurston gives a careful review of the situation and pictures the future in glowing terms. He believes that success is now fairly in view.

From San Francisco, Consul-General Wilder writes that it is now understood to be the fact that Speaker Reed will not carry his opposition to annexation to the point of meeting administration disapproval and that the treaty will pass within three weeks.

There has been sent here the favorable report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the joint resolution. This is the handwork of Chairman Davis and is a masterful document. It starts in with a comparison of Hawaiian conditions and the conditions that prevailed at the time the Republic of Texas was taken into the Union by joint resolution. Mr. Davis makes it clear that a parallel is presented. Included in the report are extensive extracts from the paper by Mr. Thurston meeting paragraph by paragraph the various objections to the annexation of Hawaii. Mr. Davis puts great stress upon the commercial advantages which will accrue to the United States by the absorption of Hawaii. Figures are given in detail. There is pointed mention of the growth of American shipping that will ensue under the Union. Mr. Davis shows how other countries have coveted Hawaii. Captain Mahan, Admiral Walker, General Schofield and others are quoted as showing the value of Hawaii as an outpost in case of war with any nation.

A member of the Government said to a reporter for the Advertiser after the Cabinet had read the dispatches received by Minister Cooper: "We feel greatly encouraged by the news that has been received. It is the best we have had for a long time. The report of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate on the joint resolution will have its effect. Mr. Tawney's speech in the House entirely offsets the address against us made by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Tawney made votes for the treaty. Besides all this there is given the assurance that Speaker Reed will not stand in the way of consideration of the joint resolution by the House. It is expected that the Senate will pass the resolution in a few days. Perhaps it has been passed already. It is not likely that any more long speeches would be made. On the whole the annexationists should be in high feather."

## THE HELEN W. ALMY SUNK.

Was Bound for Alaska—For Ten  
Years She Ran to Honolulu.

News came by the China of the loss of the bark Helen W. Almy which was found floating bottom up, seven miles off Point Bonita on March 22. The Almy had on board 20 gold hunters, bound for the Klondike region. Twelve of these were from one town in the Indian Territory. From one on board is supposed to have been lost.

The general belief of sea-faring men is that the bark was unseaworthy. It is said that she was not insured, and that leaks were so numerous in spite of recent repairs that the trip was a dangerous one. The Almy was built in 1878. Early in the following year she sailed to San Francisco. On her arrival at that port she was purchased by Captain Elisha Freeman, who at once put her into the Sandwich Island trade and ran her to Honolulu continuously for ten years with both passengers and cargo. Freeman fitted her after cabin up very comfortably, and averaged about twenty people per trip. Several times she made close to record voyages to the islands, and did the run more than once in nine days. In 1870, the bark was taken out of the Honolulu trade and was used by Freeman as a freighter between 'Frisco and Australia, China and South America, also making frequent voyages for copra and nut oil to various islands in the South seas.

Recently the old bark was given some repairs and advertised to sail for Alaska. She was commanded by Captain W. J. Hogan. How she met her fate will probably never be known. A heavy blow was on when she left San Francisco.

Captain Silovich of the tug boat Vigilant which went out to the floating hull voices the opinion of most sea-faring men in his theoretical account of how the accident happened says the Chronicle:

"When Hogan left port," he said, "there was a stiff wind blowing, which increased in violence the further he got outside. Driving against what must have been a full gale of wind was more than the old ship could stand and the strain opened up her seams forward."

"When Hogan found his ship leaking he tried to get back to San Francisco, but the water was too much for him. He was on the port tack when the end came, and evidently had all sail set. I do not think she capsized. She got her nose into a sea and there it stayed."

The crew was made up as follows: Captain W. J. Hogan, First mate, J. W. Crantz, Boston, 35 years; Second mate, F. Mackie, California, 26; Cook, John Higgins, Massachusetts, 30; Steward, W. C. Hopkins, Illinois, 40; Boy, Ira Cook, Connecticut, 44. The Almy is well remembered in Honolulu and there was great relief felt when it was learned that Captain Freeman, who was popular here, was not aboard. He sold out his interest in the bark many years ago.

## A WAR RISK NOW

Some Hawaiian Sugar Insured  
Against Privateers.A Business of Which Little Has Been  
Said—It is a Recognized Feature.  
London the Head.

That some Hawaiian sugar now in transit for New York is carrying war marine insurance will be a surprise to a large portion of the population. It is a fact. If the strained relations between the United States and Spain last for any time at all, it is certain that every ounce of the principal product of the islands as shipped will be guarded by policies against Spanish privateers.

Advices in detail concerning marine war insurance came to several of the leading agencies and to a number of individuals here by the mails of the S. S. China and S. S. Moana. It would occur to the ordinary individual that this feature of a conflict between nations would gradually grow as such a genuine and destructive argument proceeded. On the contrary, war marine insurance is an established institution of many years standing. The department exists as a bureau of every great marine insurance company.

London is headquarters for war marine insurance. But if Spain and the United States go at each other on the high seas and possibly on land, the sub-agencies at San Francisco, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and other American seaboard cities, will doubtless be given full authority. The business will be something immense in volume. Honolulu may have a branch. There will certainly be important representatives here of the great concerns interested.

As intimated, war insurance rates are fixed, or rather have heretofore been fixed in London. All of the scores of late years have been amongst countries in which the Britains have had almost a national monetary interest. Much of the diplomatic policy of the countries at issue has been formed in London. In the struggle that a great many people believe is "pending," there will be somewhat of a difference, but London capital will be alert. It may be that the financiers of the United States will be unwilling to permit so great a business as war marine insurance to go abroad when the United States is a party to the fighting.

A good many calculations enter into naming the figure of the premium for a risk during a war, or when one is in prospect. First is considered the countries generally. Next comes what is perhaps really the prime consideration. This is naval strength. If there was war between Great Britain and the United States the premium on American cargoes and bottoms, would it be the opinion of a man here who should know, be not less than 75 per cent. On the other hand the insurance rate on a British bottom would be merely nominal. In case of war, British merchant ships would travel in fleets under the convoy of ships that Britain could easily spare from her navy after placing a line around the United States seaboard.

The rate at which the one lot of Hawaiian sugar now carrying insurance against attack by a Spanish privateer is one and one-half per cent. In one of the letters from San Francisco it is stated that this will be the rate till the verdict of the commission investigating the Maine disaster is made public unless in the meantime there is a collision or a new complication of some sort. On the day the China left the war fever was low. The Coast agent advanced that he thought if half a million of sugar was insured against war loss he could get a rate of perhaps one per cent. If it was declared the rate at first from the first day will be between five and ten per cent on American or Hawaiian cargoes, which are regarded as practically the same. In this statement it is again given the statement of a citizen who has investigated the subject very carefully and who controls one of the largest sugar crops of the country.

One of the gentlemen largely interested both in plantations and shipping said last evening on the subject of war marine insurance: "If the trouble between United States and Spain comes, as now appears very likely, I think we can outfit both the enemy and the insurance companies. The premiums they would demand of us would be something away beyond what the business could stand. The American flag would go up here at once, but even if it did not we would come in for abuse from Spain on account of our former affiliation and well known sympathies. My idea would be to cease shipping around the Horn entirely. It would pay to have the centrifugals for the Eastern refineries go from San Francisco by rail. There would be here in any event a quite formidable American war fleet. We could send out a sugar fleet say once a month and it could have convoy to San Francisco. The packets in the trade are all handy boats and they would be armed and could do a little in self defense. The water in the Pacific is so smooth that it would be no trouble for the fleet to travel like a squadron of war ships. By some such arrangement our business could proceed safely."



MINISTER POLO DE BURNABE.

The newly appointed Spanish Minister was born in Madrid. His father, Admiral Polo, was Minister to the United States in 1872. Señor Polo de Burnabe entered the service as attaché at Washington in 1874. He is a linguist, speaking English fluently.

Insurance: "If the trouble between United States and Spain comes, as now appears very likely, I think we can outfit both the enemy and the insurance companies. The premiums they would demand of us would be something away beyond what the business could stand. The American flag would go up here at once, but even if it did not we would come in for abuse from Spain on account of our former affiliation and well known sympathies. My idea would be to cease shipping around the Horn entirely. It would pay to have the centrifugals for the Eastern refineries go from San Francisco by rail. There would be here in any event a quite formidable American war fleet. We could send out a sugar fleet say once a month and it could have convoy to San Francisco. The packets in the trade are all handy boats and they would be armed and could do a little in self defense. The water in the Pacific is so smooth that it would be no trouble for the fleet to travel like a squadron of war ships. By some such arrangement our business could proceed safely."

## NATIVES LISTEN

The "Anti" Commission  
Reports to a Meeting.Kaula Tells of the Visit to Wash-  
ington—People They Met—Influ-  
ence of Senators' Wives.

The announcement that there would be a mass meeting of natives on Palace Square last night to hear the reports of Messrs. Auld, Kaula and Kalanokalani, three of the Hawaiians sent to Washington to oppose the passage of the annexation treaty, drew forth a crowd of between 400 and 500 natives.

W. Auld, the secretary of the Hawaiian Commission was the first to take the stand. He simply read some of the minutes of the proceedings at Washington and then gave way to the principal speaker of the evening, J. K. Kaula, president of the Aloha Aina Society, who opened his remarks with a hearty "Aloha oukou a pau loa."

Mr. Kaula went on to say that the delegates to Washington had gone for the good of the country and the people. All differences existing between the various members were set aside in the determination to work toward one common end—the defeat of annexation. A visit was paid to the ex-Queen immediately upon arrival in Washington and the objects of the visit of the delegates were explained. John Richardson was chosen spokesman.

In a conversation with Senator Davis of the Foreign Relations Committee, that man said he had been working for annexation for the last five years and during all that time there had not been sent a single Hawaiian to Washington to tell of how the native people considered the matter.

The women in Washington have helped a great deal toward the defeat of annexation. The wives of several of the Senators had been seen. The story of the overthrow of the Monarchy and the attitude of the Hawaiian people was told them. Some of them promised to use all the influence in their power to make their husbands vote against annexation and from the reports in various newspapers they succeeded.

Mr. Kaula then outlined the call on Senator Hoar and the fear and trembling the delegates were in when they approached his house.

In closing, Mr. Kaula said annexation was dead.

In closing, he produced a letter from Washington, received on the China, stating that the annexation treaty had been killed. At this there was a great cheer from the people present. After dwelling on a few more facts Kalanokalani finished his discourse and the meeting was at an end.

Better Feed,  
Better Work.

By giving your horse good, wholesome feed he will return you better service. There is no economy in cheap, poor feed. It has been tried and found wanting.

WE CARRY ONLY

## The Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

HONOLULU, H. I.

## To Our Island Customers.

IT IS our intention to pay a little more attention to our mail order business than heretofore. We want you to feel that you can order from us through the mail with as much safety as if you were in the store.

**Returned Goods.**—We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

**Samples.**—When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

**Substitution.**—It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

## J. T. WATERHOUSE.

Queen Street.

Art  
Pictures,FRAMED  
OR  
UNFRAMED,

—AT—

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT  
JEWEL  
STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

## MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

## EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll.; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

## CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll. and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

## WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

## MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

## MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

## W. W. DIMOND &amp; CO.

HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S  
WORLD-FAMED

## Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER &amp; RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

## THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles No. 42, and in cases containing 12 times the quantity, 1/4s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS: THE LANCET AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

## H. Hackfeld &amp; Co.

(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. O. Pfuger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF  
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Flashes, Grapes, Etc.

## Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Stiesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

## Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

## A Large Variety of Saddles.

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sellar Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

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# THAT "PETITION"

Sent to Washington By Hawaiian  
Is Under Fire.

## SIGNATURES WERE EXAMINED

By L. A. Thurston Who Says Some  
of Them Are Forgeries—His  
Analysis.

The Hawaiian anti-annexation petition of 20,000 odd names, has been examined in Washington. The analysis of the petition by L. A. Thurston is as follows:

The petition consists of 556 pages, of which 308 pages contain what purport to be male signatures; and 248 pages, female signatures.

The number of male signatures purports to be 10,378; the number of female signatures purports to be 10,891; making the total number of signatures 21,269.

The petition contains a column in which opposite each name, the age of each petitioner purports to be written. The male petition contains a summary in which it is stated that the adult signers number 8,116; and the minors between the ages of 14 and 20 years, 2,262, making the total of 10,378 males. The female petition contains no summary of adults and minors, but examination thereof shows that there purport to be, adults 8,215; under 20 years of age, 2,676.

The face of the petition therefore shows that there are: male adults, 8,116; women adults, 8,215, total adults, 16,331; male minors, 2,262; female minors, 2,676; total minors, 4,938. It thus appears, even from the face of the petition, that 23 per cent. of the petitioners are minors. There is strong reason to believe that a much larger number of the petitioners are minors, for reasons hereinafter stated.

**REASONS FOR DISCREDITING THE PETITION.**—The following facts, tending to discredit both the genuineness and the good faith of the petition, appear upon its face. The certificate or summary accompanying the male petition states that the minors are between 14 and 20 years of age.

The petition shows on its face that there are 350 male petitioners, and 327 female petitioners, or 677 in all, under 14 years of age, of whom 7 boys and 6 girls are only two years of age. The page of the petition and number of each male petitioner under 14 is given above. There is strong reason to believe that the number of minors under 14 is much greater than that given above, by reason of the fact that several hundred fraudulent changes in the ages of petitioners is apparent on the face of the petition, particulars of which are hereinafter given.

The number above enumerated is simply that appearing on the face of the petition.

Second fact tending to discredit the petition.—The ages of 82 of the male petitioners, and 228 of the female petitioners, making 310 in all, have been fraudulently changed from a lower to a higher figure.

The object of these changes is manifestly to try and make the face of the petition comply with the statement contained therein that the minors are over 14; and second, to give an appearance of greater responsibility and weight to the petition than it would have if so many young children appeared to be signers.

The page of the petition and number of each male signature which has been fraudulently changed, is given in Table 2, hereto attached.

The page of the petition and number of each female signature, the age opposite which has been fraudulently changed is given in Table 3, hereto attached.

There are a great number of other ages which appear to have been tampered with, but only those are enumerated above which have plainly been fraudulently changed.

Third fact tending to discredit the petition.—The signatures of over 1,400, or nearly 10 per cent of the adult petitioners are not original, but forgeries. There are an immense number of other signatures that appear to be forgeries, but only those plainly appearing to be so are enumerated above.

The pages of the petition and numbers of each of the signatures which are not original are enumerated, as to the male signatures, in Table 4, and as to the female signatures, in Table 5, hereto attached.

The following are some of the most glaring instances of wholesale incorporation of signatures all in one handwriting. On page 85 of the male petition, 10 signatures, Nos. 22 to 40, as are all in the same handwriting. On page 161 of the male petition, 13 signatures, Nos. 33 to 50 are all in the same handwriting. On page 183 of the male petition, 7 signatures, Nos. 9 to 15, are in one handwriting, 9 signatures, Nos. 17 to 25 are in one handwriting, and 14 signatures, Nos. 32 to 45 are in one handwriting. On page 164 of the male petition, 48 signatures, Nos. 5 to 50 are all in one handwriting. On page 165 of the male petition, 20 signatures, Nos. 30 to 49 are in the same handwriting. On page 212 of the male petition, 20 signatures, Nos. 29 to 48 are in the same handwriting. On page 255 of the male petition, 12 signatures, all there are on the page, are in the handwriting of Edward K. Liliuokalani.

All of the signatures on page 8 of the women's petition, 16 in number, are also in this man's handwriting. On page 77 of the women's petition, 15 signatures, Nos. 34 to 48, are in the same handwriting (not Liliuokalani's, but a number of the names signed by Liliuokalani on page 8 are written again by some one else, on page 77).

A strong side light is thrown upon the petition as a whole by the fact that Liliuokalani is an intimate personal adherent of the late reigning family, a prominent office holder and member of the Legislature under the Monarchy, and is now an implacable Royalist and advocate of restoration of the Monarchy.

In addition to signing his own and all other names on the two pages above in-

dicated, he attests his enthusiasm by again signing his own name on pages 56 and 255 of the male petition. I am personally and intimately acquainted with Liliuokalani's handwriting. Mr. John Ross also signs his name on page 307, and again on page 308.

On page 260 of the male petition, 25 signatures, Nos. 2 to 27 are in the same handwriting. On page 294 of the male petition, 23 signatures, Nos. 2 to 24 are in the same handwriting. On page 5 of the female petition, all of the 48 signatures and the age, are in the same handwriting. On page 8 of the female petition, all of the 16 signatures are in the same handwriting. On page 12 of the women's petition, 44 of the 48 signatures are in the same handwriting. All the signatures on pages 108, 109 and 111 of the women's petition, 126 in all, are in the same handwriting. All of the signatures (except 13 on page 120) on pages 116, 120, 121 and 122 of the female petition, 178 in all, are in the same handwriting.

On page 240 of the women's petition, C. K. Pa, a man, has signed all the names from Nos. 6 to 36, 31 in all. His own signature appears as No. 1 on page 130 of the men's petition. All the numbering of signatures on pages 130, 131 and 132 of the men's petition, is in his handwriting. The pages of the petition and numbers of the signatures of male petitioners, which do not appear to be original signatures are given in Table 4, and of females in Table 5, hereto attached.

Fourth fact tending to discredit the petition.—The petition purports to give the ages, on whole pages of the petition, are filled in, all in the same handwriting, and manifestly without attempt on the part of the enumerator to insert the real age of the petitioners, the ages all ending in even, or round numbers. The following examples will suffice to demonstrate that no reliance can be placed on the correctness of the ages given. On page 73 of the male petition, signatures Nos. 30 to 49 inclusive, have set opposite them, all in one handwriting, the following, as their respective ages, 30, 20, 30, 35, 48, 42, 45, 20, 45, 42, 30, 40, 60, 30, 40, 60 years. On pages 78 the ages set opposite signatures, Nos. 9 to 22, inclusive, all in the same handwriting, are 45, 40, 20, 30, 40, 35, 40, 45, 30, 55, 40, 60, 45 years. There are scores of other instances of ages all in one handwriting manifestly inserted by a different person and at a different time from the signatures.

Again, the ages of 278 certainly, and probably many more petitioners have been fraudulently changed. The ages of petitioners are not ordinarily an essential part of a petition; but having in this case been made a part, frauds in connection affect the bona fides of the whole petition.

Fifth fact tending to discredit the petition.—Each and every page of the male petition is countersigned with the original signatures of Enoch Johnson, secretary, and James K. Kaui, president of the "Hawaiian Patriotic League" and each page of the female petition is countersigned with the original signatures of Mrs. Lilia Aholo, secretary and Mrs. K. Campbell, president of the "Women's Patriotic League."

These four people are all intelligent. Johnson and Kaui are members of the bar of the Supreme Court of Hawaii. Kaui is now chairman of the Royalist delegation in Washington, and personally brought the petition from Honolulu.

There is no possibility that the officers of the organizations named did not know of the frauds and forgeries enumerated above, and yet they have certified to the genuineness and correctness of each individual page, and have even taken oath before a Notary Public certifying thereto, and secured the certificate of the United States Consul as to the official standing of the notary.

A summary of the facts which appear upon the face of the male petition, inconsistent with its genuineness and bona fides, which must have been known to Kaui and Johnson when they certified it, are as follows:

1. The petition certifies that the minor petitioners are between 14 and 20 years of age.

The male petition shows on its face that out of a total of 308 pages, 105 pages, or more than one-third, contain the names of 250 minors ranging from 2 to 13 years of age.

2. That on 31 pages of the male petition, the ages of 63 petitioners who are under 14, have been fraudulently changed to 14 or upwards.

3. That on 15 pages, 23 persons have signed 308 signatures as high as 48 signatures on one page being in the same handwriting (Page 164, male petition.)

4. In a great number of instances, the ages are all in the same handwriting and in round numbers only.

5. The signatures of the boys, 2 and 3 years of age, are in good, round handwriting. This may be claimed as evidence of the advanced educational system of Hawaii.

Each and every page above indicated is countersigned by Johnson and Kaui.

1. The female petition shows on its face that 327 of the minors are under 14 years of age.

2. There is no separate certificate on the female petition that minors are over 14, but the common management of the two petitions is evidenced by the fact that on 73 pages of the female petition, the ages of 228 petitioners who are under 14 years, have been fraudulently changed to 14 or upwards.

5. On 42 pages, 43 persons have signed 1,104 names, as high as 128 signatures in one case and 178 in another being all in the same handwriting, and in one instance 16 female names (page 5) and in another (page 240) are in the handwritings of well known men.

4. In a great number of instances the ages are all in the same handwriting, and in round numbers.

5. The signatures of the 2 and 3 year old girls are in good round handwriting. Impossible to be genuine.

Each and every page indicated above is countersigned by Mrs. Aholo and Mrs. Campbell.

In conclusion I desire to make some explanation concerning the getting up and signing of petitions in Hawaii. It is common knowledge there that even to a greater degree than in this country, there is little feeling of responsibility attached to signing a petition. Among the native Hawaiians especially, the feeling is that it is rather an honor to see one's

name attached to a petition and that it would be unfriendly to refuse to sign a petition—an act which costs nothing. For example, the petition in question was, I am credibly informed, taken to many prominent supporters of annexation and they were requested to sign it simply to show that there was no hard feeling in the matter. Subscription papers were also passed around to raise money to send the Royalist delegation now in Washington, and leading annexationists asked to subscribe thereto. As an example of the irresponsible signing of petitions, which have come to my personal knowledge, I was a member of the Hawaiian Legislature in 1886, and noticing a native member sitting at my side writing at the top of a document which contained a number of signatures. I asked him what he was doing?

He replied that he was preparing a petition in support of a bill which he had introduced. I said, "Why you don't mean to say that you get your petition signed first, and write in the heading afterwards, do you?"

"Why certainly I do," he replied. "It's too much bother to send clear to my district to get a petition, so I had a lot of blank sheets signed up in advance, and every time I want a petition to back up one of my measures, I fill in a heading on one of these sheets." He thereupon pulled open the drawer of his desk and showed me 20 or 30 sheets all signed in blank with a space at the top in which to insert the object of the petition.

Another member of the Hawaiian Legislature once made a wager that within a given time, he could secure a hundred signatures to a petition praying the Legislature to make an appropriation to move one of the Islands so that it would be nearer to headquarters and easier to get at. He got the signatures within the time named.

Dated Washington, D. C., March 4, 1898.

## GOOD FOOD—GOOD DIGESTION—GOOD CHEER.

"Moral character is located in the stomach," says a recent writer. He is wrong; but there is a shade of truth in the idea he throws out. Napoleon was often willing to trust others to look after the arms and ammunition of his armies, but the commissary department he looked after himself. The bravest men won't fight unless they are fed, he said. Nor will they. That's why we are not surprised to find Mr. William Jones saying that at a certain time he was in a low and desponding state of mind. He gives the reason himself in three words. "I was weak." And why was he weak? He explains that, too.

"I was always strong and healthy," he says, "up to January, 1892. Then I had a severe attack of influenza, followed by congestion of the lungs. After this I never got up my strength, and I was low, weak and desponding. I had a bad taste in the mouth, my appetite was poor, and every morsel of food I took gave me intense pain at my chest. After every meal I was sick, vomiting a green filthy fluid, which was often mixed with blood."

We shall have no trouble to understand this especial phase of Mr. Jones' illness. The green, filthy fluid was mucus mingled with bile, and the blood came from some of the small blood-vessels, which were ruptured in retching and straining. The bile was out of its place; that's why nature tried to get rid of it. But how did it get out of its place? Wait a bit; we'll come to that presently.

"I had," continues our friend, "dreadful attacks of cramp in the stomach, and the gnawing pain was well nigh unbearable. At night I got but little rest; sometimes none at all—cold, clammy sweats breaking out all over me, and in the morning I had barely the strength to raise myself. When I went out of doors my breathing was so bad I had to stop and rest every few yards."

[The cramp was caused by the gas arising from the fermented food, and the short breathing by a partial paralysis of the nerves, created by the poisonous acids which had entered the blood from the stomach. The nerves were also enfeebled by the enforced starvation—like all the rest of his body.]

"As month after month went by," says Mr. Jones, "my relatives and friends could see me wasting away and apparently sinking into the grave. I became as thin as a lath, and my legs and face were attenuated to the same extent, and as for my muscles they seemed to be all completely gone."

[Now, inasmuch as when people waste away the fat goes first, and the muscles and other tissues last, you can perceive how far advanced in a decline our good friend really was.]

"Yet I continued in this condition," he says, "altogether for over seventeen months. I was attended, off and on, by four doctors, but their medicines had no good effect on me. I also used lung tonics and cod-liver oil, but to no purpose."

"In June of this year (1893) I first read of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and my wife got me a bottle from Mr. Cole, the grocer, at Grosmont. After taking it a few days I was relieved my appetite improved, and the sickness (the nausea) left me. Keeping on with the Syrup I gained strength every day, and in a month I could walk and ride, and was soon as well and strong as ever. My remedy saved my life and I wish others to know it. You can refer enquirers to me. (Signed) William Jones, Bridge Inn, Kentschurch, Pontifras, Herefordshire, October 31st, 1893."

The case of Mr. Jones and his recovery as set forth by him are well known in his neighborhood. His wife says that one of the doctors told her that all hope was gone. But happily the doctor was mistaken, as the wisest of us sometimes are. His disease was chronic inflammatory dyspepsia, and that only. But that was enough, mercy knows, and a fatal end to it was not far off when Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had a chance to do its healing work.

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